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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FREEDMEN.

[The following article we commend to our readers not only on account of its cordial endorsement of the Association and its purpose for the coming year, but for its very timely reference to the design of the Papacy.]

From the Boston Recorder.

\$400,000 FOR THE FREEDMEN!

The American Missionary Association has resolved that this large sum is imperatively needed, and must be secured. Have they overrated their cause? Are there reasons which justify them in the urgent appeals which they are preparing to make to individuals and churches?

We are persuaded that the greatness and the urgency of the work to be done for the blacks of the South are not yet, by any means, generally appreciated by Christians at the East and North. It can be shown that there is no other opening so important, so pressing and so promising. An immense population is to be reached—four millions; one third more than the inhabitants of Scotland, and one third more than dwelt in the whole United States at the period of the Revolution. And this number is within a few years to be greatly increased.

These multitudes, now so susceptible, are near at hand, easily reached, under our own government, and can be qualified for immense influence at a comparatively small expense. The acquisition of no new language is required; no translation

of the Scriptures need be made; no new literature is to be created. Is it not also beginning to be manifest that God means to use this strangely-prepared people for the evangelization of their dark Fatherland?

There is another aspect of the case lately presented, which deserves serious consideration. At the great and imposing Plenary Council of the Romish church held in Baltimore, measures were inaugurated for bringing the colored race of the South under the sway of Popery. One of the principal subjects for discussion was the status of the black race in the States, and in the church. It was the uniform opinion of the Southern bishops that here was a very wide field for missionary effort, and that the church would be justified in a liberal expenditure of men and money in gathering these scattered sheep into their fold.

Such are the characteristics of the colored race, and such the peculiarities of the Romish system, that it seems to us the Freedmen would be easily brought under its influence. Its gaudy shows, its easy morality and sanction of self-indulgence, its power of absolution, its worship of saints and the Virgin, and its dispensing with investigation and thought, and resting upon authority, all are calculated to give it success with the negroes. Some of this class were in the Cathedral at Baltimore, and their appearance indicated the danger.

Should this plan of the Romanists succeed

extensively, not only will these people be shut out from nearly all education except in Romish rites and superstitions, but the moral and political power of Popery will be largely augmented and arrayed against Protestant and Republican institutions. These millions of blacks and their descendants, we can not doubt, are to be voters in this republic, and to have a potent voice in the councils of the nation. The Romanists among us are now numbered by millions; add to these largely of the blacks, and what a mighty power would Popery become in this country!

With the success of this plan of the Romanists, how different the influence flowing from hence to Africa! Instead of Protestant missionaries for that continent, many would go to spread Popery there. Now shall this class, that is to be no inconsiderable element of our population, be Protestant and evangelical, or irreligious, immoral and bigoted? The question is to be settled in our day.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

It has already become a trite remark, that "we are making history fast"—so fast, that without special effort, the real interest and vast importance of many of the events crowding upon us will escape our notice. The four following articles, it seems to us, present matters not only of passing interest, but of grave significance, and practical moment which may well arrest our attention, before they become fixed as pages or chapters, in the more formal history of our times.

The article describing our work in Missouri and Virginia, and the violent opposition to our schools there, and the two letters taken from the correspondence of a single day in the *New York Tribune*, present, in pleasant contrast, the essential injustice and ineffable meanness of the spirit of slavery and caste on the one hand, and the benign workings of Freedom and a Christian Democracy on the other.

MISSOURI.

From Rev. J. R. Shipherd.

We have commissioned friend Isaac T. Gibson, of Salem, Iowa, a most competent and faithful man, as special field agent for the State of Missouri. He is thoroughly exploring the interior, and preparing for the organization of schools at all inviting centres. The new State Constitution provides for the impartial education of whites and blacks, but as yet almost nothing has been done towards the realization of this ideal. In a recent note, Mr. Gibson says:

"At Fulton, the capital of Calloway County, and at Fayette, the capital of Howard County, I think the colored people will accept of the offer to assist in building them school-houses."

"Those are two desperate holes where the negroes are yet virtually slaves. Would they be allowed the opportunity of paying the whole cost, and owning the building, if they desired? The Insane and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and Westminster College are at Fulton, which are fine institutions, but the mass of the population are proud of the county bearing the name of the South Carolina of Missouri. The latter county is equally wicked, and both have large colored populations. The establishment of a school at their centers is very desirable. I did expect to be mobbed at each of these places a few days ago. It is conceded by men who are acquainted with the present condition of society in the extreme Southern States, and also in the central counties on the Missouri river, that those States have the better class of population. The bushwhacking miscreants, and unrepentant, rebels of Calloway, Boone, Howard, Clay, and three or four other counties, can be civilized in no way so well as to furnish and sustain colored schools among them; but they swear vengeance on the attempt. One of the first men in Fulton for wealth and

influence, promised me the breaking up of any school started there, if it cost him \$1000. I think we should not run around such places so near home. I am on my way now to Jefferson City, to see the Governor, and if he promises to vindicate the law, we must, I think, try to take that *Devil's fortress*. The colored people beg us in pleading terms to try the experiment. The school districts generally will not organize under the law in those counties, because then they would be obliged to enroll the colored children, and provide for their using a part of the funds. Rather than do that, they prefer to do without free schools for themselves.

"The law does not require directors to open colored schools unless there are more than twenty pupils enumerated in the township. It is *remarkable* how many districts are reported in those counties that profess to obey the law, as having from fifteen to twenty.*

"One case of that kind I investigated, where the number was more than fifty. When will the end of these things be? Give every "Nigger" a vote, if his heel is a foot long, or if he has't more than a thimbleful of brains, and these politicians will promptly look after his rights."

* The law requires every district in which are found twenty colored, to provide them free education.

VIRGINIA.

From Rev. A. B. Corliss.

Nov. 22nd. We arrived in Franklin on the 20th inst. It is a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, and the head of navigation on the Blackwater. The colored people here are very anxious that we should open a school, and think we could get eighty pupils. There was a school in this vicinity for a few months last year, but the whites threatened to burn the building, and it was discontinued. Four miles from this place the colored people have built themselves a school-house.

Nov. 26th. We attended the church service of the colored people in their arbor yesterday; about three hundred were present. No services were held in the white church, as they have meetings but once a month. The colored people were much pleased when we told them that we intended to open a Sabbath school, and a day and evening school, as soon as their new church was finished. There is much opposition to our school here, and we learn that some white people are determined that we shall not establish one. Some endure our presence and say nothing; others get up demonstrations to annoy us. On Thursday and Saturday evenings they gave us a tin horn serenade, accompanied with fireworks, groans and cheers. They marched around our house twice, blowing tin horns. Perhaps they intended to do it seven times, expecting then to see the walls fall, as did those of ancient Jericho. We have talked with the leading men in town, and they do not approve of such things, but say the young people are accustomed to do them. Last Saturday we went to see the new school house which the colored people are building, four and a half miles from us. It is twenty feet square, and made of pine logs. The whites were much opposed to its erection, saying there were no schools for white children yet, which is true. This new school-house is a fair specimen of the eagerness of the colored people to get learning in all parts of the South. It was planned and built by them without any foreign aid.

P.S. Monday Eve.—We opened school to-day in the grove where the colored people worship, and where they intend to build a church. The man who gave the land, however, says he gave it as a spot on which to build a church, and if they have a school there, he cannot allow them to have it. The opposition here is violent.

Nov. 28th. Providence has opened a way for me at last. We can buy an acre

of land, and put up a house in two weeks; but the opposition grows more violent. The white people say they will use every legal (?) means to prevent the "sacred soil" of this part of Virginia from being contaminated by a school house for colored children. They made night hideous with their tin horns and bells last evening, and burnt me in effigy with groans and cheers.

Dec. 8th. When I came to Franklin I did not dream of opposition, but it has been great. The young men organized a club, sent to Norfolk, and purchased nineteen large tin fish horns, and came around my house six nights to blow me out of the place; but the people of the village were annoyed as much as we were, and did not bear it as well. Last Thursday, Lieut. D—— was in the place, and the horns have not been blown since. Now they fire several guns during the evening, thinking to frighten me, or the colored people; but we only smile.

Whether I stay or not, a school ought to be started as soon as possible. More than one hundred and thirty day and night pupils can be obtained. We teach, evenings, in our own house now. I know of six places in this vicinity where they need teachers at once, and in two of them school houses have already been built. Lumber is cheap here, and a dwelling-house can be put up in any of these places for seventy-five dollars. They have written me from Murfreesboro, and from Nansemond Co., to come to them, but I can not leave here till you send some one to take our place.

[To secure a church and school lot, Mr. C. was obliged to purchase a tract of land containing seventy-five acres, at \$1 per acre. This will be sold at cost, reserving the needed lot, or given to the colored people.

Mr. C. writes at a later date, that he has "overcome;" since it was known that he is a land owner, his treatment by the whites has been much more respectful, and he anticipates no more trouble at Franklin.]

From the New-York Tribune.

EDUCATION IN ATLANTA—THE STORRS SCHOOL-HOUSE—ORPHAN ASYLUM AND NORMAL SCHOOL—SCHOOLS FOR WHITE CHILDREN—DESTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10, 1866.

One of the most important events, which has ever occurred in the history of the colored people of Georgia, next to their emancipation, occurred in this city on Saturday the 8th inst., in the completion and dedication of the Storrs School House. In order to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE a clear idea of that interesting occasion, it is necessary to give a brief history of the efforts which have been made in this city for the education of the freedmen.

In October, 1865, the Rev. E. M. Cravath was sent to this city by the Amer. Miss. Assoc. to ascertain what facilities there were, and the need, for opening schools. The city, at that time, had recovered but little from the ruined and demolished condition to which it had been reduced by the Rebellion, and, although the demand for schools was great, there were no buildings in which to establish them, save one very insecure and open wooden building, belonging to the colored Methodists, which had been demolished by the Twentieth Army Corps in order to secure surrounding buildings against fire.

That building would accommodate 200 pupils only, while there were, perhaps, 1,000 that should be in school. A portable building, sufficiently large to accommodate 200 pupils, which had been used by the Christian Commission during the war, was brought hither from Chattanooga, and, thus, by the month of December, 1865, two schools, with six teachers and about 600 pupils, were fully established.

Under these circumstances, in such very inconvenient buildings, the teachers labored under many difficulties, and suffered not a little in personal comfort and health; and it was therefore determined by Mr. Cravath and the Rev. E. P. Smith, one of the Secretaries of the American Missionary Association, to extend the facilities for the education of the freedmen, and also secure for the teachers such conveniences as are necessary to efficiency in teaching, and, also such comforts as are necessary to preserve their health.

A "Home" was purchased in December 1865, at a cost of \$5,000, and an adjoining lot at a cost of \$600, on which to erect a commodious school house.

The great desideratum at this point was the means necessary to build such a house. Mr. Smith, being profoundly impressed by the great importance of the field, the opportunities presented for effective mis-

sonary labor—and pleased with the very intense interest manifested by the freedmen in education presented the subject to the First Orthodox Congregational Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, and asked for a contribution. He received a gift of \$1,000, which at once encouraged him to order the erection of the building, which was completed and dedicated to religion and education on the 8th inst.

The house is called the Storrs School, in honor of the Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., whose congregation contributed the money which led to its erection.

The building is in front two stories high, containing four rooms and hall, with ample accommodation for 250 pupils. These rooms are all finished in the most tasteful workmanlike style, and are furnished with Barnes & Rankin's improved school desks. In the rear of this building is a chapel 30 by 60 feet, finished in the best style, and furnished with seats sufficient to accommodate an audience of 400 persons.

It will be used for religious exercises, and also for school purposes.

The entire cost of the building is \$6,000. It is complete in all the appointments necessary to a convenient school-house, and is an ornament to the city, and an honor to the Christian benevolence of the North.

The American Missionary Association have, in connection with their "Home" and school in this city, on adjoining grounds an asylum for colored orphans, which was established in June last. It is under the superintendence of Miss Rose Kinney of Ohio.

She has had in charge since the opening of the asylum about 60 different children, varying in age from four to twelve years; and has had continuously an average of about 25. Some of them, after being in the asylum for a time, proved not to be orphans, being traced out, and reclaimed by parents, from whom they had been separated by the cruel, avaricious, and relentless hand of Slavery. A few have been taken by white families, and almost every week applications are made by residents for a likely boy or girl, whom they promise to raise and treat kindly.

The Association have purchased ground upon which to build a comfortable and commodious orphan asylum; the building now used for that purpose being only a temporary structure.

The new asylum is to be 32 by 70 feet, and two stories high, with all the conveniences that may be required to promote the comfort of the inmates. Upon the same ground a normal school-building is to be erected; and in another part of the city another school-house, with four rooms, each large enough to accommodate

50 pupils. All these buildings will be completed within a year—the asylum, perhaps, within three months. In carrying out this benevolent enterprise the Association will be assisted by the Government, through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau. They have received from the Bureau aid to the amount of \$2,400 in building the Storrs School-House, and will, probably, receive about the same amount to be applied to the other buildings.

From the New York Tribune.

PRACTICAL NULLIFICATION OF THE LAWS —TAXATION WITHOUT SCHOOL REPRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1866.

The refusal of the municipal authorities of Washington to obey the laws of the land in regard to colored schools, makes it desirable to bring before the public what those laws are, and the persistent refusal to obey them.

From the very foundation of the city, it has been a favorite residence for the more enterprising of the blacks, many of whom have accumulated fortunes. They have paid taxes equally with the whites, but have been refused all share in that part of those taxes which was expended for common schools. So that the educational tax of 15 cents on the \$100 was levied on the black man's property for the white man's children. A black man of Washington lent Stephen A. Douglas \$14,000 with which to complete his house, taking bond and mortgage on house and lot for security; but that lender, though paying his full share of taxes, received no benefit of schools for kith or kin of his.

When the Republicans obtained full possession of Government they speedily began to remedy this injustice. By the Act of May 23, 1862, the municipal authorities were required "to set apart 10 per centum of the amount received from taxes levied on the real and personal property in said city owned by persons of color." It was a reasonable law that the common school taxes paid by colored property-holders should be expended for colored schools, but it was wholly disobeyed. For two years not a cent was paid over till June, 1864; and not then till the Hon. Thad. Stephens had asked for a committee of inquiry on the subject, and then only some \$300 was paid; not enough for the support of a single school. By the act of June 25, 1864, the former law was repealed and a more stringent one enacted, requiring the municipal authorities "to set apart each year from the whole fund received from sources by such authorities, applicable under existing pro-

visions of law to purposes of public education such a proportionate part thereof as the number of colored children between the ages of 6 and 17 years bear to the whole number thereof." The same act makes it the duty of the Marshal of the District and other officers to pay over to the Mayor of Washington certain moneys arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures for the use of the Public Schools: "*Provided* that the funds thus obtained for educational purposes shall be applied to the education of both white and colored children in the proportion of the numbers of each between the ages of 6 and 17." It also declares that "the said proportion shall be ascertained by the last reported census of the population" of Washington.

Such was the law in favor of the education of the black children; but the people of Washington were fully equal to the emergency. The act was passed in June, 1864; the tax levy of the city was raised in August, 1864, and not a cent paid over, on the ground that the law could not apply to moneys raised the same year the law was passed; nor was anything paid over in 1865. To defeat the law that year, no moneys were raised for school purposes, and so nothing was paid over for the colored children. But the white children went to school as usual, and sufficient funds were provided to meet the expenses, by raising the real estate tax from seventy to seventy-five cents, and by other increased taxes; and then, after they were raised, transferring them to the school fund. In this way the laws of the land were nullified, and the \$600,000 worth of property owned by blacks were taxed for the exclusive benefit of white children!

But as schools cannot be carried on forever without raising funds for them, it was determined to insert the usual percentage for school purposes into the tax levy thereafter, and so to interpret the law that the amount to be paid over to the colored schools should be as small as possible. The law is slightly ambiguous: it speaks of the proportion of colored children between the ages of 6 and 17 to the whole number of children. The intention is evident; the context proves that it means the whole number of children between the ages of 6 and 17; this is proved by the subsequent clause that speaks of "white and colored children in proportion to the number of each between the ages of 6 and 17 years." And so the Mayor of Georgetown interpreted it; but the Mayor of Washington so read the law that the colored children were to be counted between the ages of 6 and 17; but on the other side he puts all white children under the age of 21 and all black children before the age of 6 and after the age of 17! So that all the younger and all the older

children of a dusky issue are made to count against their brethren of the same color who are over 6 and under 17. By this interpretation he reduces the number of colored children who should draw school funds from 20 per cent to 10, and saves the city some \$18,800 a year. But the Trustees of the colored schools, with a perverse obstinacy for their rights which is very annoying to every true Washingtonian, have brought an action for these \$18,800 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the law will decide the question some time the coming Winter. When Congress came together the next session and heard of the strange interpretation made by the Mayor, it enacted a new law declaring that its former act should be so construed as to require the City of Washington to "pay over to the teachers of colored schools such a proportionate part of all moneys received or expended for school or educational purposes as the colored children between the ages of 6 and 17 bear to the whole number of children white and colored between the same ages." The Corporation Attorney has expressed the opinion that this act is prospective and takes effect from its passage. It therefore, does not, if his opinion is correct, apply to the school fund of 1865. But on this question the Supreme Court is yet to be heard.

The census of 1860 shows the number of colored children between the ages of 6 and 17 to have been ten and five-eighths per cent of the whole number of children white and colored of all ages; and the number of colored children between these ages to have been 20 per cent of the whole number of children between the same ages.

Under the Mayor's construction of the law the whole amount due to colored schools is \$19,293 72; the whole amount paid is \$10,134 33; leaving the amount now due \$9,159 39. And this sum the Mayor is now ready to pay; but under the other and more sensible construction, the amount now due is 28,000, and this sum the city will yet probably be required by law to pay.

JAMAICA MISSION.

From Rev. C. C. Starbuck.

It will be seen from the following letter that Rev. C. C. Starbuck, has returned to the Jamaica mission. He has been cordially received by the missionaries and people,—all who knew him there in former years. There are few men who understand the necessities of the people more fully than he does.

"We find the new form of government, which has been given to Jamaica as a

Crown Colony, in full operation. The principle of it is, that virtually absolute power, executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor, the personal rights of the subject, of course, and the independence of judiciary proceedings remaining as before. A legislative council of twelve, all nominated by the Governor, assists him, but as six of them are official members, and as two of them, with the Governor, can, I understand, carry any law, it is evident that the council is intended to assist, but not to restrict, his power. All popular elections whatever are abolished, and all parish and municipal appointments are in his Excellency's hands, who can abridge or enlarge their functions, pretty much as he sees fit. We know now, at least, who is responsible, and so far as we can judge, this plenary delegation of imperial authority, and abolition of all local authority, is, in a country so distracted by class factions as Jamaica, the best thing.

Dreadful as the massacres of a year ago were, Divine Providence appears to have overruled, so far as this, for good, that the crisis has swept away the old system, and given a better hope for the future. I think I discover a more widely spread sense on the part of the upper classes, that the island must be governed for the common good of every part of its population, than existed even five years ago. Whether the sentiments of the lower classes are improved also, or whether the leaven of sedition infused into them by various miserable demagogues is still working, I am not so well able to say.

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One proof of the growing regard for the general good is that they are building excellent roads in various parts of the island. In the old days of slaveholding prosperity, no attention whatever was paid to this. I observe also a much increased activity in devising plans for turning to account the various minor products and industries of the island.

Religion is at as low an ebb as it has been since Emancipation. But if the signs of a better era do not prove delusive—and two or three years will show us that—there will be good encouragement to build afresh on the old foundations. They are for the most part still standing, and ready to be built upon. The irreligiousness of the young people is deplorable enough; but it has at least this encouraging feature about it, that it is more hopeful than the old servility of assent, which used to be so disheartening. Where the gospel has been preached so long, that you find the impenitent ready to take their stand as such, there is at least evidence that they know better what the gospel is, than the old race. I used to say that it would be a great relief to find some impenitent people here, and from what I hear, I judge they are easier to find than in the old days when every reprobate, if you asked him whether he loved God, would have one answer ready: "Yes, minister. Me no love God, who me got to love?"

It appears to me that this is not the time for missionary societies to withdraw from Jamaica.

OJIBUE AND OTTAWA MISSION.

From Rev. George N. Smith.

The writer of the following letter is laboring among the Indians from two tribes, who are settled together on Grand Traverse Bay, in the N. W. part of Michigan. The church is composed of both Whites and Indians. As will be seen, he reports the addition of some Indian members.

NORTHPORT, MICH., Dec. 11, 1866.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

The quarter ending, November 30th, was one of considerable interest to our Mission Church. Four members have been received on profession of their faith; the first was received, Sept. 23d, Antoine Puhquonga, he is, I judge, over

fifty years old, has quite a large grown up family, his wife united with us some time ago, both had been hard drinkers. He gave up drinking sometime since, became very serious and thoughtful, and finally offered himself for membership, and was received with much confidence. He has not yet disappointed our hopes, but appears like an earnest thoughtful Christian. May the Lord keep him from falling.

Sabbath, Oct. 21st, I baptised Paul Pa Zhike-we-ke-zhik, his wife Mary Ann and their daughter Charlotte, and they were unanimously received into the Church, the daughter was married at the opening of the exercises.

Paul is the chief of a band that is located about twelve miles from our place of worship, and has been seriously contemplating this step for a long time. I had held a number of interviews with him on the subject. He had been intemperate, but feels confident that, by the grace of God, he will be able to stand. William Natoshing has spent one Sabbath with the Band, and had very interesting meetings. They have been very dissolute in their habits, but a good work appears to be commencing among them.

There is another Band still beyond this that appears also to be somewhat moved.

Our members generally exhibit a decided growth in grace. I never had so much confidence that they will be enabled to combat successfully the temptations and snares and trials that assail them, as I have at this present time. The crisis seems, in a measure, to be passed. There was a time when I feared my labors had been almost in vain, but I am growing confident that the Lord has wrought a lasting work among them. Our meetings have been well sustained through the quarter—they are at all times serious and interesting. William conducts three weekly meetings, which give evidence of being very useful.

Our meetings at Northport, and at the Head of the Harbor, continue about the same as formerly; nothing particularly marked, yet always such as to furnish good encouragement.

I have proposed to one of our deacons the suggestion in your last letter; they will do something, but I cannot tell how much. All feel poor; still they feel they ought to do something. I well know, and they seem to realize, that it is not good for any people not to support the preaching of the gospel. May the Lord rouse them to the importance of the subject.

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“Are we up to the Mark.”

Under the above caption, in a recent number of the Evangelist, Dr. Cuyler has a stirring article on the importance of generous giving by those of large means, to the New School Presbyterian Fund for church erection. After referring to the Methodist Centenary Gift, then (Dec 1.) amounting to *three millions*, he adds the following incident:

“Let us narrate a brief incident, and then ‘move a resolution.’” A few Sabbath evenings since a young gentleman in a Reformed Dutch congregation on Fifth Avenue, went home from church with his pastor, and after telling him how he had been prospered during the past year, said to him in substance, “I have considerable of the *Lord's money* in my possession; to what good use shall I put it?” His pastor told him that their Board of Foreign Missions was \$46,000 in debt, and recommended him to give \$5000 to that Board. He did so at once, and went home. The next morning, before breakfast, the gentleman came back much troubled in spirit, and said “I did not give enough last night.” He sat down quickly and wrote his check for *fifty-six thousand* dollars, and thus swept off a burdensome debt of their Missionary Board by one stroke of his pen! “Now,” said he, “I feel better.” And the next meeting of that Board was a jubilee. Let me ask, are there no *Warren Ackermans* in our churches? Are there not scores of comparatively unknown men who have made money rapidly of late, and yet have ne-

ver made such a thank-offering to God as that noble young man in the Dutch Church? To all such we commend the approaching collections for the cause of church-erection.

"We are not in the habit of speech-making in the General Assembly, or in the Synod. But we offer the following Resolution to all our brethren in their general assembly, in their sanctuaries on the *third Sabbath of December* :

"RESOLVED, That as the Presbyterian Church has a large amount of the Lord's money in its possession, and the 'Lord hath need of it,' we will give *one quarter of a million of dollars* to build houses for His worship and for the ingathering of souls.

"All those who are in favor of this Resolution will signify it by putting their hands——in their pocket-books." The venerable Dr. C—— once told us that after he had offered himself to his wife with much fear and trembling, and she accepted his hand, his first exclamation was, "Now, my dear, *let us pray*." So if our Presbyterian churches will lay down a quarter of a million of money in one day at the feet of their Divine Master, they will have a right to say—now let us pray for a glorious outpouring of the Holy Spirit!"

We of course would not abate one jot or tittle from this importunity for the especial object proposed. We believe in it most emphatically, and trust that the Resolution will be adopted, if not by "show of hands," by a show of cash, and *thus* that great and powerful denomination be prepared to plead the promise for the Holy Spirit.

But have we not a cause just as important, and just as worthy of princely giving? How are our million of freed children to be educated? Where is the support needed for the twenty thousand teachers required, for their instruction, coming from? How are our Normal Schools to be established and endowed? Are there no William Ackermans among the friends of the Freedmen? We do not propose a Resolution; but we do "pause for a reply."

NEW BERNE, N. C., Jan. 5, 1867.

"Col. Moore, the A. Superintendent of the F. Bureau, stationed here, requests

me to apply to you for clothing for the destitute women and children of Trent Camp, and vicinity. Government issues men's clothing, but has no clothes or shoes for women; and there is very great destitution.

"I would advise that the goods be sent directly to "*Col. S. Moore, Supt. of F. B., New Berne,*" and then the drayage, &c., would be settled by him. Please act on this suggestion immediately."

BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD, OR, THE WAY TO RUIN BY INTEMPERANCE.

Our readers have seen or heard of this allegorical picture designed by Rev. S. W. Hanks, of the Seamen's Friend Society, Boston. It was distributed in large numbers, and with very happy effect among our soldiers. The large edition mounted on rollers, suspended in a S. S. room, furnishes a good text for such a sermon on Temperance, as little folks and old folks too, will not easily forget.

This instruction through the Eye and Ear, is nowhere more effective than with the colored people, who in the days of slavery had no other channel for knowledge.

On no subject do they need more warning and instruction than that of Intemperance. This picture—the large edition in the school rooms, and the smaller edition in the cabins—will give this instruction in the cheapest and happiest form.

Next to Brother Hanks in person, delighting and convincing audiences from his canvass railway, we should like to commission his pictures to this work of silent preaching to our 20,000 children in the South.

The price of the largest sized colored lithograph 3x2 ft. mounted, is \$5. The smaller ones from 50c. to \$1. Arrangements have been made to send them by mail to any teacher of the American Missionary Association, at *half price*.

Orders should be addressed to M. H. Sargent, Mass. S. S., 13 Cornhill, Boston.

American Missionary.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The notices given under this head in the American Missionary, (paper,) may be found on the cover of this edition, to which we refer our readers for the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, &c.

The Necessity of Great Enlargement in the Work among the Freedmen.

We fear the friends of the Freedmen do not realize the vastness of the work to be done for them, and the short time in which it must be done. Let us invite serious attention to some facts on the subject.

The Annual Meeting of this Association recommended that we endeavor to raise \$400,000 this year—a large sum—and yet “what is that among so many?” As was said by some of the members of the business committee at that meeting, it is only ten cents for each of the 4,000,000—scarcely enough to supply each person with a cheap meal of food, during the whole year! All the benevolent societies at the North will not more than treble the amount—making, in all, barely enough to give each of them food for one day. It is true, that all the Freedmen do not need to be fed by charity, but this illustration shows how little is expended towards meeting the wants of the Freedmen—physical, educational and religious. Is this all that the North ought to attempt this year?

But look at the subject from another point of view. This Association sustained last year, 350 teachers. All other Northern organizations have not swelled the number beyond 1000, and the number of scholars taught has been computed at 100,000. But there are a *million of persons* among the Freedmen

—eager for instruction—so that less than 10 per cent. are receiving it! Is this all that Northern benevolence can do in this respect?

But the main point is still untouched—the *short time* in which the work of elevating this people must be done. All evil influences are springing swiftly into activity within and around them. Natural depravity, with instinctive force, will germinate its bitter fruits rapidly; intemperance will soon lay hold upon their excitable natures; Romanism has already decided to make its appeal to their love of forms and display; errorists will press forward to take to them a gospel which is no Gospel, but an iceberg that glitters with light, but sheds no divine warmth into the soul. Can evangelical Christianity be true to itself, and its Divine Author, if it lags in this race? Some plan of reconstruction will soon be adopted, and ere long the South may establish a system of common schools, and that system will begin at the point reached by Northern effort. If that be high in the standard of teaching, and in the character of the teachers, the South will scarcely wish to fall below it; if that standard be low, the South will be long in elevating it. Just this interval then, before Southern educational efforts are fully inaugurated, is the golden moment for doing more for schools among the Freedmen than in many years afterwards.

In their religious training too, we must do quickly what we are to do. The South, claiming the right to be the teachers of the Freedmen, and impatient of Northern interference, yet confesses its present poverty and helplessness, and acquiesces in the introduction of Northern religious efforts. The colored ministers likewise are naturally averse to resigning their authority and position, but they now feel their ignorance, and gladly receive instruction. The colored people themselves are enthusiastic for knowledge, they are especially earnest

in their desire to learn to read the Scriptures. - Nowhere on earth is there a people that will so welcome Gospel light as these; they are near us; they speak our language; they have suffered great wrongs at our hands; and we owe them a great debt, which they only ask to be repaid by justice, knowledge and divine truth. Then, too, the welfare of our beloved land requires that the moment so auspicious, be seized, for culturing into good citizens those that are to constitute so important a part of its population, and whose influence must be so great in fixing the destiny of the poor whites, for these last cannot be inert in the presence of prospered industry, and growing intelligence, among the Freedmen.

From these considerations we catch a glimpse of the pressing and urgent character of the work to be done. Where in all the earth is there a field of philanthropic and missionary labor so hopeful? Where can efforts for our country's welfare be so well expended? Is this not the true field of effort to secure the grand results of the war? (Where is the gulf in which those results will so surely sink, as that which shall swallow the four millions of blacks, dragging the many more millions of poor whites down with them?) Is not this then the work of the hour—of the age—laid upon the men of this generation, and not upon our children? Does it not demand an expenditure of means far beyond anything yet devoted to it? Does it not require something of the quickness and volume of the gatherings for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions? Can it much more easily brook delay than they, and are not its demands for funds quite as large? We commend these questions to the tried friends of the colored people, to the thoughtful friends of the country, and especially to the friends of Christ.

Elective Franchise in the Dist. of Columbia.

It is a matter of profound gratitude to God that principle has again triumphed, and that the bill

granting suffrage to the colored people of the District has become a law, even over the President's veto. Next to the "Civil Rights Bill," it is the most important vindication yet given, of the principles always held by this Association.

HOW DOES THE SOUTH FEEL.

This has become the great practical question of the hour. It is not so much what its people *say* or *enact*. We have painful evidence that they individually take oaths, even stringent and "cast iron," that sit lightly on their consciences; and legislatively enact laws "for a consideration" and practically under duress. The exigencies of the situation require something more hearty, as also the present temper of the Northern mind. A condition precedent of restoration and State rehabilitation is loyalty of feeling. Little or no indemnity for the past is asked for; but security for the future is the stern and inflexible demand.

And this is right. The nation, sitting in grand inquest, on the "greatest of crimes" and criminals, in this most momentous trial, and that in the presence of the civilized world and of the ages, asks for nothing more than any judge and jury ask, concerning criminal and witness, and that is the animus of the party before them.

What then is the actual state of feeling at the South? To this inquiry conflicting statements are given, according to localities, and the prejudices of those who make them, and yet it is important that we should have the facts of the case. What they are must be sought for with such care and candor, sincerity and sagacity, as we can bring to the search. This evidence, we are sorry to believe, is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Too many, lately in rebellion, are "rebels still." Among the facts, indicating their general tone and temper, in which our readers will be specially interested are their feelings and conduct towards the Freedmen. The following testimonies, show that justice to

ourselves, as well as the Freedmen, demands the utmost caution before they, who do such things should be invested again with the prerogatives and power of Government.

Dr. Kirk thus writes to *The Congressionalist*, from New Orleans, Dec. 17. 1866.

"The struggle is not ended yet. Do not be deceived by any cry of peace. It is premature. It is the basest injustice to the loyal citizens, to the poor blacks. I stood to day in the Freedmen's Bureau, and heard them as they came, in one continued stream, to utter their complaints of oppression, cruelty and mean attempts to defraud them of their hard earned wages.

"May God guide the Congress."

From a letter received at these Rooms from an officer of the Bureau we quote the following :

"I have just been reading Reports on the administration of justice by the Civil and Criminal Courts, since March last. This fact is patent; viz. While many counties have faithfully given the Freedmen their rights in matters of dollars and cents, *they never do it in case of high crimes against their persons, their manhood.*"

We clip the following from the *Loyal Georgian* of the 8th ult. The significant point made is not simply that so many murders have been committed, but that the murderers are not brought to punishment, and no attempts are made for that purpose. This is the "damning record" of the case, and reveals beyond dispute the present *animus* of the South.

"We have from week to week given accounts of the murder of Freedmen, and have stated that in no instance have the murderers been punished. If white men are murdered by Freedmen, the murderers are sure to be punished. That is right. We hope that every colored man who is guilty of murder will be punished. * *

"At the late Equal Right's Convention held in Macon, the delegates representing some fifty counties, reported *one hundred and fifty murders within the last ten months, and in no instance did the civil authorities attempt to bring the murderers to justice.*

"One woman was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her little child less than a year old, eating the clotted blood from the wound. Another woman, in a 'delicate condition,' was beat to death, and the child beat out of her.

"We know that these murders are committed by villains, white villains, but they are no better than colored murderers. The latter are punished, the former are not."

A city journal puts the case more strongly still, alluding to the escape of Dr. Watson, who confessed that he killed the negro; whom the civil courts would not convict, and who was rescued by the President from conviction by the Military Commission, by dissolving that body, it adds,

"This is not an exceptional case; in Georgia, 300 freedmen have been killed since Christmas, 1865, and but three of their murderers have been punished by the civil courts. Our correspondent at Savannah writes, under date of Dec. 19: "It would be just as easy to get a jury "in the State of New-York to convict a "person of manslaughter for shooting a "mad dog, as to get a jury of Rebels to "find a Rebel guilty upon a charge of "killing a negro." Sweeping as this assertion may be, the escape of Watson is an instance of its truth, as the New-Orleans massacre, the acquittal of Perrin, in Columbus County, Georgia, of the murder of Henry Thomas, and hundreds of other cases are proofs. The civil courts in the Rebel States positively refuse to try such cases, while in the few cases where the fear of military interference has induced them to parade the form of duty, the jury has acquitted the prisoner without the pretense of deliberation. No more need be said; we may simply add that the construction which President Johnson puts upon the decision of the Supreme Court, whether it be right or wrong, has left the Freedmen without a particle of legal protection. The whole subject must come before Congress, which will not, we may hope, neglect its duty of immediate action."

One more item must suffice.

"Information comes from North Carolina that a new crusade against the freedmen in that state has been inaugurated. All manner of charges are brought against them, and whipping and selling them into slavery is quite general; one planter

near Wilmington having boasted that he has purchased hands enough to restock his plantation. By an existing state law a man convicted of crime and punished at the whipping-post is forever disfranchised; and it is hoped that, by this means, they will be able in the future to thwart any action of Congress giving suffrage to the freedmen. The turnpike roads of Western North Carolina are thronged with emigrants, both white and black, fleeing to find new homes and escape vindictive cruelty and oppression."

The above is a glowing and heart sickening record we know, and our readers may tire of such sad and shameful recitals. But if the reading of such accounts and statements wearies us, what shall we think of those who dwell in the midst of such "a night of terror," such exhibitions of Southern feeling?

Truly they need our sympathy and prayers, and all that protection, which we, as members of the "body politic" can secure. Such facts afford materials for grave reflection, not only to members of Congress but, to us as constituent members of the Sovereign People.

The Mystery of Providence.

The mysteries of Providence are as frequently seen in the trials of our faith in the missionary enterprise as any other; and its friends are as often constrained, here as elsewhere, to say and sing:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

This thought is well and forcibly expressed, in the following remarks of president Hopkins at a recent meeting in behalf of the American Board. We extract it, from the *Missionary Herald*, for the encouragement and guidance it affords in the similar trials of our work.

"Dodd, Morgan, Rhea, Ballantine, Ford,—such, and in the present enfeebled state of the missions, is the record of deaths in the statement just read. In listening to such statements we cannot avoid the impression,—that we are pursuing this enterprise under precisely the same *providential* conditions as accompany all others. It is difficult to divest

the mind of the impression, perhaps ineradicable, so strongly felt by the friends of Job, that God, in his providence, favors his friends. And yet, in hearing such facts, we cannot but feel that there is a stern, inflexible, unswerving course of events, that moves on with no reference to the ends, good or bad, which men propose to themselves.

"If this be not so, how can we account for such facts as are constantly occurring on the missionary field? There was the beloved Chapin, who died within one year, the first scholar in his class, and with great facility for acquiring language. He spent his life in preparation,—four years in college and three in the seminary,—went to his field, and at the end of ten months, having just begun to speak, 'with a stammering tongue,' the words of eternal life, he was taken away at the age of twenty eight. There, too, was David Coit Scudder, who was consecrated to be a missionary, and to India, too, from the moment of his conversion,—born into the kingdom of God a missionary. He had great powers of physical endurance, indomitable perseverance, an imperturbable temper, with uncommon talents, and yet, through that very energy which seemed to fit him for his work, he ventured too far, and after having been a few months on the field to which he had so long looked forward, was borne away by an unprecedented flood, as if by a direct messenger from God, and was drowned at the age of twenty-six.

"And then what shall we say of the most recent death mentioned in the statement just read, that of our brother, Mr Ford? I confess I was not prepared for that, and felt, as doubtless many did, like saying, with one of old, 'Righteous art thou, O Lord, when I plead with thee, yet let me talk with thee of thy judgments.'

"But then we are encouraged in remembering that it was just thus with those who first undertook this enterprise. There were miracles, indeed, for a special purpose, but *Providence* was the same then as now. Only two years or so after the ascension, Herod, apparently from mere caprice, slew James, the brother of John, one of the very chief of the apostles, and one of the three selected by our Lord to be with him. Who could have anticipated this? Then Paul was imprisoned more than two years by Festus, simply, or chiefly, because he hoped he would give him money. How strange that the active labors

of this great Apostle should have been thus arrested! It strikes me, too, that his proportion of shipwrecks, as compared with those of modern missionaries, was unusually large. When a mission-ship sails, we expect for it a safe passage, and I do not remember when there has been a shipwreck. But Paul could say, 'Thrice was I shipwrecked.' Certainly, if Providence could ever be expected to temper the winds and the waves, it was when this great Apostle was carrying the gospel to the Gentiles. But no; the Euroclydons knew nothing of the Apostle, and have seemed to know nothing of Christian voyagers since. Was it an indication of providential favor, that all the Apostles except John, and so many of the early Christians, should die as martyrs, after having suffered the loss of all things?

"So has it always been. But why? It has been to furnish a test and measure of love. When God would test the integrity and love of Job, he did it by suffering. How else could he? And when he would test the love of the followers of Christ he does the same. The whole system is, indeed, one of self-denial and sacrifice, from love. 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son;' Christ so loved the world that he suffered for it on the cross; and it belongs to the system, that his kingdom should be promoted in the same spirit and by the same means. God gave his only Son; Christ gave his life; the Apostles gave their lives; and the Church must be prepared to give the choicest of her sons and daughters to this work. The reason why this work has gone on so slowly has been a want of this spirit in the Church. With the spirit of the Saviour, with the spirit of Paul, she would have converted the world long ago.

"But is all this really so? Is it true that the providence of God is thus absolutely neutral? So it seems, but it is not so. There is, in the providence of God, a double movement. There is a movement on the surface, a tossing to and fro, agitation and tumult of the waters; and there is a deeper movement, as of the whole body of a river, towards the ocean. How was it in our late war? The work of death was promiscuous. The bullet, sped towards the heart of our best and bravest, was not turned aside. In our timidity and divisions and mistakes and defeats, Providence seemed to be against us. Certainly it was impos-

sible, from any mere surface view, to tell on which side Providence was. Occasionally some wonderful coincidence, like that of the *Monitor*, might flash it out; but it is now evident that, from the first, there was a great under-current setting in favor of liberty and the Union, that was certain to prevail in the end.

"And so it is now, and has ever been, in regard to Christianity. The providence of God indifferent! Why, it was for the ultimate triumph of this kingdom of redemption that providence was instituted. The realm of providence is subordinate to that of grace. The providence of God indifferent! Why, the set of its current from the very first has been towards the establishment of his moral government, as its principles are illustrated in the gospel of his Son. If the providence of God is indifferent, what means the steady advance to the leadership in civilization of those nations that have most of the spirit of a free Christianity? What mean those marvellous inventions by which man asserts his lordship over Nature, which are the outgrowth of Christianity, and with which Christianity is clothing herself as with a garment? What means this triumph and extension of the principles of liberty,—the emancipation, through the working of Christian truth, and in this marvellous way, of four millions of people? What mean these revivals of religion? What these drawings together of Christians? Certainly there never was a day when there was so much to give encouragement; when, if we will but look beneath the surface, the whole set and current of God's providence was so evident. Men die, but the cause lives; and blessed is he who is permitted to enter into sympathy with Christ,—if need be, into 'the fellowship of his sufferings,'—in carrying it forward."

LABORERS WANTED.

A missionary in Africa writes of some people who are just receiving the Bible, and learning the way of life: "It is a common question, 'if white people knew of Jesus years ago, why were our fathers left in darkness?'" It is a hard question to answer, with the Saviour's command before our eyes daily, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," with the knowledge that men were perishing for lack of vision, while

yet no move was made to fulfill the command of our Lord.

And now the cry is louder than ever for men to work in the harvest field. While so many professions, and so many kinds of business, are overcrowded, the appeal comes from every land: "Send us men. We faint, we die; some are feeble, some are old; health fails; send us missionaries. The people are crying out for the bread of life, and there is no one to feed them."

Are any going? Here and there we are told of one preparing for missionary work, but there are fewer men in our theological schools, and fewer still with any thoughts of missions, and of these few we can only say, "What are they among so many?" And this, while the call is so loud from many lands, and while those who are working, appeal with tears for help, that they may not die.

Are we withholding ourselves? are we holding back our children? Let the church look to it. Somewhere it was stated, that of twenty-four who were ready to go into missionary work, twenty were detained because their parents would not consent. * * He gave his own Son to die for them, Christ gave himself for their sins, and now they keep back their children from carrying the news of salvation to those who have never heard of Christ and of his love. Now, is the time, the call is now; soon it may be too late, either to do the work or claim the reward. —*Observer*.

Who will go to Africa?—*Ed. A. M.*

HARPER'S FERRY.

[We know our readers will share with us, both the pleasure of perusing the following extracts from a recent letter in *The Independent*, from its correspondent, a "Woman in Washington," and the regrets that we cannot find room for the whole of it. It is a very graceful tribute to the excellence of our work and workers, as these "Yankee Teachers," referred to, go out under our Commission, though receiving their support from the Free Will Baptists.]

Yankee Teachers In The Valley Of Virginia.

By Mary Clemmer Ames.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., }
December, 1866. }

YESTERDAY, looking from my window,

I caught a glimpse of "animated nature," which quickened with new life the repose caught from the blending here of ruins, rocks, and rivers. What was it? It was a small procession of Yankee girls, just from the cars, coming into Harper's Ferry, to scatter through the Valley of Virginia, as teachers of the freed-people. That was a sight you would have to come all the way to the old slave-lands to appreciate! There they were—"the teachers!" The teachers! for whom Virginians had the most chivalric contempt, and the few Northern hearts here the warmest greeting.

The rains descended, the floods came, these great rivers overflowed their banks and rose in the streets, till people sailed to their windows in boats. So, too, these revengeful waters swept away railroad ties and culverts, shut up our mail in Baltimore for a week, and for the same space imprisoned the teachers at the Relay House.

It has come at last, the longed-for Wednesday. To-day the cars are coming! You should live in Dixie to know all that means. You should sit by this window, for days and months, looking only on rock and ruin, longing vainly for the dear old places and the old familiar faces, to know all that whistle tells as its piercing cry comes back in the echoes of these rugged hills, and its gay green train leaps from behind yonder sharp jutting angle of Maryland Heights, and rolls across the great iron bridge which binds together Maryland and Virginia. This train, with its mail and messages from home, seems the only bond between the old life and the new! "The train is coming to-day—look out for the teachers," says Mignonne. That is precisely what I am doing, *ma chere*, and here they are. O dear! to think they will walk so fast, and get out of sight so soon! I am sure they wouldn't if they knew of the friendly Northern eyes waiting and watching at this upper window. But, what do I see? A troop of maidens, who, in some undefinable way, suggest Tennyson's "sweet girl graduates with their golden hair," although I am very sure that their tresses are not all of the hue of the sun. I see jaunty hats and natty jackets, gay scarfs and graceful robes. I see elegance, beauty, and youth; all come to brighten the lot of the lowly, to deliver from ignorance and vice that victim race which our brothers with their blood delivered from chains.

Opposite my window they encounter a Virginia belle, arrayed in the splendor of a purple dress, a scarlet shawl, a green hat, and a blue veil. Her scornful eyes behold the object which of all others she despises most—a "nigger teacher." What is worse, she beholds more than a dozen "nigger teachers" all together. It is a

dreadful, an unbearable sight, is it not, my dear? I suppose I ought to be very sorry for you; but I am not sorry a bit. It is an affliction of great magnitude, to be sure, that your whilom servants should be taught by better and prettier teachers than you ever had in your life; but it is a humiliation which you will have to bear, and the only way that you can lessen it is to improve yourself. But for you to toss your head and flirt your dress at these teachers is as silly as it is imbecile. This Virginia belle possesses very positive convictions concerning these teachers. Her first conviction is that "no respectable woman ever comes South to teach niggers." Her second conviction is "that every one who does come, ought to be arrested and put into prison." She is perfectly sincere in these convictions, and perfectly free in expressing them. On the whole, we can afford to feel sorry for her.

This old house, once occupied by the superintendent of the armories is now used as the temporary abode of the superintendent of the freed-people's schools in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Rev. Mr. Brackett, of Maine. In a grand old room, defaced by war, yet brightened with pictures and books from home, overlooking the prospect which I just inadequately sketched, I saw yesterday a scene not to be forgotten. That lovely Sabbath afternoon no church-doors opened to the teachers! With their books in their hands, they surrounded this wide room, holding a simple service of their own. A room full of youthful women, far from home and all its loves, sang the Lord's song in a strange land. Those old walls, which within the last five years had resounded so often to the oath and jest of dissolute men, now sent back the echoes of sweet womanly voices, through which loving hearts trembled as they sang,

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee."

Here was the red-lipped school-girl, just from school; here the young widow, holding in tearful love the memory of buried husband and child; here were women in the prime of matured power, with their rare beauty of sumptuous womanhood—women whose elegance and grace and fine mentality would have lent luster to the highest sphere. Such were the teachers of the freed slaves, who sat and knelt together; whose soft eyes dimmed with tears as they sang the hymns of home, and prayed for the blessing of God upon their work. After making due allowance for all superficial enthusiasm and the romance which may be inseparable from the womanly nature and missionary labor, who can measure the significance of the

fact that hundreds of young, gifted, and cultivated women from the North are now scattered through the South as teachers of its former slaves; and, though much against their will, and almost contrary to their knowledge, teachers as well of the old-time masters.

All unconsciously to themselves, in their mere presence, these women are educators. Their very appearance on the street has won the respect of people who at first despised and hated them.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The "Bird's Nest Bank."

Nearly three years since, a Christian soldier from the camp of his regiment at Kalamazoo, Mich., visited the Infant Department of the Sunday School connected with the Cong. church, the "Bird's Nest," so called, whose motto is, "Live, to be good and to do good." When the plate was passed around, to gather up the weekly pennies, he handed out one saying, "There is a penny I found in the bottom of my pocket, and it won't grow there; now, I want to deposit it with the "Bird's Nest," and see if it will grow *there*." The teacher took the penny, holding it up before the children, repeated what he said, and added; "Now we must see, if we *can* put this into a soil where it will take root and grow." It being about time to close the school, the teacher put the penny in her pocket, but had not dropped it from her hand, when little "Kitty Root," one of the wee birds, came up to her, saying—"My ma, says she will give you *ten* cents for that penny." We were all a little surprised, but there was no mistake about it, the penny had taken 'root' and "Root" had taken the penny. The next Sabbath two more dimes were added to its growth, soon another, then another. Finding it promised to be a very pleasant thing, we concluded to put the thing into shape and select some good object, which the growth of the penny should benefit, so that we could act intelligently. This suggested the idea of a "Bird's Nest Bank;"

the following rules to be observed in carrying out this object:

I. This enterprise shall be called the "Bird's Nest Bank."

II. Any individual becomes a stockholder in this Bank by paying *ten cents* to the teacher and will receive a certificate for the same.

III. All monies, received from the sale of stock, will be used for the education of "Freedmen" under the direction of the teacher.

The vitality of the soldier's penny rapidly developed itself, the sale of stock amounting to over eight hundred dollars (\$800), many persons holding from two, to fifty shares each. The stockholders are of all ages from the "little ones" of three months, to the *great grandfather* of ninety-five years, and are of various positions and callings, as farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and "honorable women not a few," as also those too young for such service and dignities. Both continents are represented and several counties in each; England, Scotland, Germany, Canada, Nova Scotia, and nearly all the States of this Union. The money, received from the sale of stock, has been contributed to the "Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission," "Massachusetts Sunday School Society" and the "American Missionary Association;" and by them faithfully applied to the object specified. We have never directed where our means should be used, with the exception of the Northwestern Commission. They assisted the schools, at Little Rock, Ark., at our request; from the fact, that three, from our own Sabbath School, were there engaged in teaching.

A little circumstance, connected with one of those schools, we will relate. The "story of the Bank," was told the school, showing them how *some* of the money was raised, to assist them, in learning to read and write. They were greatly interested, and expressed a desire to do something for themselves. The teach-

er encouraged them, and the result was nearly a *hundred* of those "poor freed ones" *earned* their 'dime' for a share in the Bank! When the teacher's letter came, with a list of the names and the money, we felt under the circumstances, it was the most pleasant order we had ever received. They were being helped, at the same time were willing and *anxious* to help themselves.

God's gracious smile has rested on the "penny" from its first planting. It has been almost constantly watered, sometimes the 'dew' of 'dimes' would descend upon it, then the 'gentle rain' of 'dimes' and 'dollars' would fall, then would come abundant *showers* of 'Fives' 'Tens' and 'Twenty's'. We feel grateful to all who have so kindly interested themselves in our enterprise, and would ask them to "help yet again."

The American Missionary Association has assigned us the school at "Jefferson City," the "Capitol of Missouri," to be supported, if possible by the growth of the "soldier's penny," alone; thus erecting a monument (*and what one could be more enduring or choice*) to the soldier whose life was sacrificed for his country. Through our Bank, we now make our *earnest appeal* in behalf of those, who, by the laws of a professed christian people, have been kept in ignorance; who now lift up their unshackled hands, and imploringly ask of every lover of mankind to give them light and knowledge; and above all the "light of life:" Shall *we*, whose homes have been kept peaceful and quiet, by the loyalty, courage, and sacrifice of that abused and despised race, withhold from them this great boon? Shall we not rather seek to bless them, and know what that promise meaneth of Him who has said, "He that giveth a cup of cold water only to one of these little ones shall in no wise lose his reward? Who will help us? Will not every man, woman and child? Will not superintendents bring the matter before their Sabbath Schools. Pho-

tographs of the "Soldier" and "little Kitty" have been requested by many, we can furnish them at twenty five cents each. Remittance to the "Bird's Nest Bank," Kalamazoo Michigan, will be acknowledged as heretofore by beautiful certificates of stock. A. M.

Kalamazoo, Dec. 1866.

LITTLE FANNIE'S WILL.

On the first Sabbath in January, an account of the work of the A. M. A. among colored children, was given to the Sabbath school and congregation of the Edwards Church in Northampton.

One week after, Mr. S. E. Bridgman, the Superintendent of the Sabbath school, writes:

"One of the little girls in the infant class, in the gallery, who heard your address to the Sabbath school, and in the evening listened with deep interest to your account of the schools for colored children, has gone to the Better Land. She was taken with malignant scarlet fever the next day, and on Tuesday was dead. She died happily and sweetly, and desired to "will" the money which she had saved, and deposited in the bank, to educate the colored children. So I enclose her little all, \$16.22. Her name was Fannie Maltby, ten years old."

From Rev. J. H. Payne.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Dec. 7.

DEAR BROTHER:

Enclosed you will find a draft of fifty-five dollars and fifty cents, (\$55.50.)

After returning from the meeting at Galesburgh, in concurrence with Mr. S. N. Simpson, the Superintendent of our Sabbath School, we made a special effort to respond to your call for \$400,000, to carry on the great work for the coming year. Cards were furnished to ten or fifteen of our scholars in the Sabbath School, to collect money and report. The Sabbath following was a great day indeed, as we counted up the amounts, and announced them as they appeared

on the different cards; calling on the boy, girl or lady, as the case might be, to rise. It was a success; and, although in many instances, they were rebuffed, yet they did not lose their courage. One boy at the anvil in a blacksmith shop would not let a man come in without an earnest appeal for something on his card; reasoning the case most eloquently where there was manifested a disposition to refuse a hearing. Another boy, occupied during the week in unloading bricks, pursued a similar course. The amount obtained on his card was about a dollar a day. It has done them "a heap of good," they say.

After the amounts were declared, Dea. S——, was called upon to offer prayer, that God would bless the effort, and the officers of the society, its donors, its missionaries and teachers. As he plead with Jesus, in his earnest, simple, but intelligent manner, the falling tear was seen in many eyes. We hope to see responses, all over the country, coming forward. May God speed the work.

ARE THE CHILDREN WILLING?

From Rev. H. W. Cobb.

"If my children are willing, I wish to appropriate \$100 to the good of the Freedmen." These are the words spoken lately by a mother in Israel, in Illinois lately, while on her dying bed. Her children had been trained to feel for the poor Freedmen, and they have just sent to our treasury the amount. "They are willing."

Let this be suggestive to others. Aged fathers and mothers, are you not willing to make a similar request? While you yet linger on earth, can you not liberally remember us at least once a year, and be your own executors? Dying, will you not have it among your last requests, that the cause of the Freedmen be not forgotten? And will not the "children be willing" to put a liberal share of their inherited possessions into this treasury of the Lord, where there is such promise of so rich a return?

"It is high time that this nation should cease to insult the Almighty for having covered human hearts with black skins."

Theodore Tilton.

RECEIPTS

IN DECEMBER, 1866.

MAINE.

Augusta. South Cong. Ch. \$38.58, "A Friend," \$10, E. A. R., 50c.	49 08
Bangor. First Cong. Ch. \$30, to const. J. H. BOWLER, L. M., Hammond St. Sab. Sch. \$30, to const. CHAS. M. GRIFFIN, L. M.	60 00
Blanchard. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Blue Hill. Coll.	11 24
Brewer. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	19 44
Brunswick. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	21 00
Camden. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	44 15
Castine. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	47 30
Centre Sidney. J. Spalding, Dennyville. One box C.	5 00
Farmington. United Thanksgiving Coll. \$12.75, "Thanksgiving," 50c.	13 25
Hallowell. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$60, S. Page, one bbl. C.	60 00
Hiram. Coll. Union Meeting, by Rev. E. B. P.	6 00
Holden. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	12 60
Lebanon Centre. Sab. Sch. Cong. Ch.	42 00
Litchfield Corners. Thanksg. Coll. by D. S., 11 00	11 00
North Dixmont. Otis C. Howe and others, 3 00	3 00
Orland. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$9, Rev. Geo. N. Marden, \$1.	10 00
Pownal. Sab. Sch.	6 00
Sanford. John Storer, to const. Miss MARTHA W. TILTON, L. M.	30 00
South Parish. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Meeting,	12 15
Stow and Chatham. Cong. Ch.	6 00
Vassalborough. Coll. Cong. Ch.,	6 25
Warren. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	24 57
Waterville. S. R. Ricker,	1 00
West Bowdoin. J. C. Purington,	1 00
Williamsburgh. Hon. Adams H. Merrill,	50 00
Woolwich. "A Friend,"	2 00
Yarmouth. Coll. First Parish Ch. \$12, Central Ch. & Soc. \$9.50,	21 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst. One bbl. C., Cash, \$1.50,	1 50
Bristol. Coll., by Rev. S. K.	7 25
Candia. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	27 00
Claremont. Cong. Sab. Sch.	20 00
Campton. Cong. Soc.	17 10
Concord. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	17 40
Dublin. A Lady of Cong. Soc.	10 00
Dunbarton. Cong. Ch. & Soc., \$54, Sab. Sch. \$29.	83 00
Duxbury. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	6 00
Exeter. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	87 00
Epsom. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	8 40
Francestown. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$65.07, C. W. 50c., Joseph Kingsbury, \$50,	115 57
Harrisville. Coll. by Rev. L. G.	10 50
Henniker. Ladies F. A. A.	2 25
Hillsborough. One bbl. C.	
Hollis. Two bbls. Vegetables, one half bbl. C., Cash, \$3, by L. B. D.	3 00
Keene. Dea. A. Duren,	5 00
Lyme. A. M. Baxter,	1 50
Manchester. C. B. S.	35
Marlborough. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$34 to const. Rev. GILES LYMAN, L. M., Coll. Meth. Ep. Ch. \$12.50.	46 50
Marlow. James Downing,	10 00
Mason. A. Wright,	2 00
Meriden. J. Carter,	1 00
North Conway. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Soc.	5 00
Orfordville. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	4 50

Peterborough. Union E. Ch. & Soc., one bbl. C. Val. \$48.69, Cash, \$6,	6 00
Pittsfield. Addl. by Rev. L. G.	1 50
Portsmouth. Coll. by Rev. L. G.	136 11
Roxbury. Mrs. H. Ellis,	1 00
Sullivan. Dea. A. E. Wilson,	1 00
Troy. Jos. Jones, \$5, Mrs. M. H. 50c.	5 50
Westmoreland. One box C.	
Winchester. "Thank Offering,"	10 00

VERMONT.

Barton. ——— \$1.10, one bbl. C.	1 10
Bethel. Second Cong. Ch. for school house, Georgetown, S. C. \$20, Coll. by Rev. T. H. J., \$18,	38 00
Burlington. First Cal. Cong. Ch.	76 43
Cabot. Two boxes C., by O. L. H.	
Cambridge. Ladies Benev. Soc., one bbl. C.	
Chester. J. N. Moore, \$5, "AWidow Lady," \$5,	10 00
East Rupert. A. Sheldon,	5 00
Enosburgh. Widow Stebbins, \$3, G. G. W., 25c,	3 25
Fairfield. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch. to const. MRS. MARY S. JENNINGS, L. M.	30 50
Fayetteville. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$20, and one box C.	20 00
Grafton. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	5 00
Greensborough. Thank offering,	12 00
Gulldford. Ladies, one bbl. C.	
Gulldhall. C. S.	50
Hardwick. A. H. Jordan,	2 00
Hinesburgh. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	15 40
Lunenburg. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	10 25
Manchester. Coll. by Rev. L. G. \$64.19, one bbl. C. Val. \$50, by Mrs. E. M. W.	64 19
Montpelier. Z. Wood, \$21, Orrin Clarke, \$5, Jos. Poland, \$4,	30 00
Newbury. ——— Albee, \$5, P. W. Ladd, \$5, E. C. Stocker and Mrs. H. Childs, \$1 ea.	12 00
New Haven. Benev. Soc. and New Haven St. Juv. Soc. one bbl. C. Cash, \$2.50,	2 50
Northfield. Timothy Reed,	5 00
Peru. Dea. D. Simonds, \$1.50, M. A. G. 50c.	2 00
Pittsford. Joseph Davison,	5 00
Queechy. Coll. Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. J. W. KINGSBURY, L. M.	32 25
Richmond. Mrs. Cynthia Russell, one box C.	
Rupert. D. Smith, \$5, A. Johnson, \$3, Mr. Graves, \$1.50, H. S. Smith, E. J. Austin and H. S. Smith, \$1, ea. Austin Johnson, \$5, "A Friend," \$2.	19 50
St. Albans. Hon. L. Brainerd,	1000 00
St. Johnsbury. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	15 00
Saxtons River. S. W. Warner, \$5, Mrs. D. Chandler, \$3, Mrs. B. Frost, \$2, Mrs. Cobb, J. H. Ramsey and Mrs. M. Ramsey, \$1 ea.	13 00
Thetford. First Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$21.50, and Thank offering for Freedmen, \$46.11.	67 61
Townsend. Ladies of Cong. Ch. & Soc. one bbl. C., Cash, \$1.	1 00
Waitsfield. Naomi Bates,	5 00
West Brattleborough. Addl. by Rev. L. G.	3 00
Worcester. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev. D. P.	8 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ashland. Thanksgiving Coll.	6 50
Ashby. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	27 60
Barre. L. P. Goddard,	2 00
Berlin. E. Farnsworth,	5 00
Blandford. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	9 62
Boston. Park St. Cong. Ch.	255 60
Boston. J. G. Field, \$100, G. Edmonds, \$50, J. Battles & Co. one case shoes—one box shoes—one bbl. C., Coll. by Rev. C. B. Smith, two bbls. C., J. F. S., 50c.	150 50
Boxford. First Parish, Thanksgiving Coll.	22 53
Braintree. First Parish Sab. Sch. \$24.28, Thanksgiving Coll. \$15,	39 28
Brattleborough. One bbl. C.	
Brimfield. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$25, C. Solander, \$5, to const. DEA. C. R. BROWN, L. M.	30 00
Cambridgeport. By Mrs. Bridges, \$2, Individuals, \$1.50,	3 50
Charlestown. Mrs. Abbott, bbl. C.	
Chelsea. C. Bassett,	5 10

Chicopee. Mrs. S. F. S. Brown,	3 00	Pittsfield. Mrs. C. T. Fenn, one box C.	
Centreville. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$63.52, Mrs.		Plymouth. S. Nelson, bdl. papers,	10 00
D. 50c. Cong. Soc. Thanksgiving Coll.	68 40	Reading. Hubbard Walker,	4 00
\$4.38,		Richmond. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	
Clappville. One bbl. C.		Royalston. Coll. Rev. E. W. Ballard's Soc.	143 17
Cotuit Port. S. D. Nickerson,	3 75	\$148 17, one box and one bbl. C.	10 00
Centreville. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	12 20	Sandwich. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Danvers. Four bbls. C.		Sharon. Rev. A. P. 'hute,	
Dedham. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	61 80	Shelburne. C. T. Hawkes, \$5, J. Wilder,	6 50
Dover. Cong. & Bapt. Thanksgiving Coll.	4 00	\$1.50,	
Dracut. "A. H." \$10, Evan. Cong. Ch. M.	18 00	Sherborn. Miss M. Bullard, \$2, Mrs. J. B.,	2 50
C. \$2,		50c.	8 55
East Hamnton. Ann. Coll. Payson Soc.,	529 59	Shutesbury. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	3 66
\$179.59, Bequest Henry C. Sear, deceased,	1 00	Somersett. Cong. Sab. Sch.	
by S. Warner, \$50,		South Abington. Bapt. Ch. for school house	50 25
East Marshfield. F. W.		at Aberdeen, \$50, J. H. F., 25c.	6 00
East Medway. Two bbls. C.		South Braintree. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	
East Randolph. One bbl. C.		South Boston. Coll. Phillip's Ch. to const.	
East Somerville. Two bbls. C.		Miss SARAH F. CODDINGTON, Mrs. ABBY	
Enfield. Mrs. Sally B. Collins,	10 00	P. TILDEN, Mrs. MARY S. DODGE and	
Erving. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	6 16	LLOYD BRIGGS, L. Ms. \$123.73, Mrs. S. W.	
Fall River. J. K. M.	25	K. \$5,	183 73
Fitchburg. B. Snow, Jr.	400 00	South Deerfield. One bbl. C.	
Foxborough. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	45 00	South Hadley. First Cong. Ch.	48 40
Franklin. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$151.35, Mr.	161 35	South Hadley Falls. Alonzo Bardwell,	100 00
and Mrs. Phipps, \$10,	5 00	Southampton. "People," \$48.08, Cong. Ch.	85 63
Great Barrington. L. M. Pixley,		& Soc. \$37.55,	20 75
Gardner. Rev. W. D. Herrick's Soc. \$5.50,	5 50	South Malden. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	18 75
one bbl. C.		South Royalston. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	
Gloucester. One bbl. C.		South Willbraham. Mrs. E. Howlet, \$1,	2 00
Greenwich. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$25.10, Dr.	28 10	others, \$1,	20 00
Parker \$3,	9 50	Spencer. Juv. Freedmen's A. Soc.	
Hadley. M. C. Coll. Russell Soc.	11 50	Springfield. Wm. C. Lombard, \$5, others,	8 50
Hallifax. Cong. Ch. & Soc.		\$2, "C." \$1.50,	
Hamilton. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$40.25, Thanks-	63 00	Stockbridge. Estate of Sarah Walkley, by	
giving Coll. \$22.75,		L. M. Pixley, \$160, Mrs. S. W. Jones, one	160 00
Hardwick. E. B. Foster, \$3.50, L. Mellen,	5 00	box C.	5 25
\$1. L. T. 50c.	126 00	Stoneham. Friends, by S. D.	1 50
Hatfield. Cong. Ch. & Soc.		Stoughton. Mrs. B. E. Capen,	90 00
Haverhill. Mrs. M. B. Jones, \$10, A. H.	13 00	Sturbridge. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	
Clement, \$3,	5 00	Sunderland. Z. M. Hunt, one bbl. C.	
Hingham. Cong. Ch. & Soc.		Sutton. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. Rev.	36 85
Holliston. One bbl. C., one box shoes,	20 00	GEO. LYMAN, L. M.	2 00
Howard. Evang. Cong. Ch.	25 00	Taunton. Mrs. Prudence Dean,	2 00
Kingston. Cong. Ch. & Soc.		Townsend. "A Friend,"	2 00
Lakeville. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. Rev.	19 25	Topsfield. Cong. Ch.	8 00
JAMES W. WARD, L. M. \$18, B. Kinsley,	5 25	Truro. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	1 00
\$1.25,		Waipole. L. Allen.	
Lenox. Ezra Osborne,		Ware Village. Ladies B. Soc. one bbl. C.	33 39
Leicester. C. C. Partridge, \$4.50, A. E. P.,	5 00	Warren. Cong. Ch.	25
50c,		Warwick. Mrs. M. H. P. C.	18 00
Lexington. Mrs. W. Lewis, one bdl. C. Mrs.		Wauquoit. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	
C. Lewis, one package sundries,		Westfleet. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. CLE-	
Lowell. Coll. United Meeting, \$48.68, J.	50 68	MENT M. HIGGINS, L. M. \$30, one box	30 00
White, \$1, "Friends," by E. Burnap, one		books and papers,	
bbl. C., Cash, \$1,		West Boylston. Ladies Patriotic Soc.	189 51
Marlborough. One box shoes, one box C.		\$56.74, for support of a Teacher, Coll.	24 36
Mattapoisett. One bbl. C.		\$20.12, Eli W. Holbrook, \$20, Alonzo Pos-	13 00
Medford. Mystic Ch. & Soc.	45 50	worth, R. G. Cowee and J. B. Drury, \$10	10 00
Medway. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	15 65	ea., Rev. J. H. Fitts, B. F. Keyes, C. Morse	
Medway Village. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	28 00	and Dr. S. W. Warren, \$5 ea., J. Fiske, E.	
Melrose. One bbl. C.		Davis, and J. C. Lovell, \$3 ea., W. N.	
Middlefield. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	66 30	Peirce, G. F. Hildreth, A. Tilton and A.	
& Soc.	50	F. Knight, \$2 ea. 14 Individuals, \$1 ea.,	
Milford. One bdl. shoes, Miss C. H. 50c.	10 00	Others, \$5.65, to const. Mrs. MARY C.	
Mill River. Miss M. R. Wilcox,		FITTS, Mrs. A. HOLBROOK, Mrs. M. LAM-	
Montague. Two boxes and one bbl. C.	10 00	son and CHARLES MORSE, L. Ms. Ladies	
Needham. Mrs. R. Bullen,		Benev. Soc. one bbl. C., Miss Rhoda Wil-	
New Bedford. One bbl. C.		cox, \$5, Mrs. R. G. Cowee, \$1, Ladies B.	
Newbury. First Cong. Ch. \$43.29, First	43 29	Soc. one bbl. C.	24 36
Parish two bbls. C.	68 62	West Brookfield. Cong. Ch.	13 00
New Marlborough. South Parish Cong. Ch.		West Dracut. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	10 00
Newton Centre. Centre Cong. Ch. & Soc.		Westfield. Henry Holland,	
Newton Corner. F. A. Soc. one bbl. C.		West Gloucester. Cong. Ch., \$10.71, A. F.	10 71
Newton Corners. Eliot Ch. one bbl. C.		Cole, bdl. C.	
Northampton. J. C. Arms, \$5, Mrs. David	35 00	West Medway. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong.	43 81
Sanders, to const. GEORGE SANDERS, L.M.	5 60	Ch., 43.31, Ladies C. Soc. bbl. and bdl. C.	
\$30.	1 00	Westmoreland. One box books,	
North Bridgewater. Rev. D. T. Packard,	23 50	Westminster. Ladies Sew. Circle, one bbl.	
Northfield. Ladies of Trin. Cong. Ch.		C. Val. \$50,	28 00
North Hadley. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$23, W. H.	1 00	West Newton. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	5 00
B. 50c.	4 00	Westport. Rev. I. Dunham,	10 70
North Lee. T. D. Thatcher,		West Roxbury. Soc. Ev. Ch. & Soc.	
Oranget. H. Ruggles,		Whitinsville. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const.	
Oxford. Thanksgiving Coll. Meth & Cong.	9 76	Rev. L. F. CLARK, Mrs. N. S. CLARK, DEA.	
Ch's,	18 75	JOHN C. WHITIN, Mrs. C. H. WHITIN, JO-	
Paxton. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	35 56	SHAH LASELL, Mrs. J. W. LASELL, DEA.	
Phillipston. Coll Cong. Ch. \$35.31, P. E. 25c		H. A. GOODELL, Mrs. M. A. BATCHELOR,	

JONA. SMITH, MRS. BETSY WHITIN and P. W. DUDLEY, L. Ms.	414 50
Williamsburgh. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$67.50,	
George E. Lamb, to const. DEA. HENRY STERNS, L. M. \$30,	97 50
Williamstown. Mrs. Sarah T. Durfee,	5 00
Worcester. Union Ch. \$100.17, "O. A. C." for Home M. \$10, M. H. L. 50c. J. E. P. 50c F. R. Soc. one box C. Val. \$50.25, three boxes shoes,	111 17
Woodbury. One bbl. C.	
Woodstock. One bbl. C.	
Woonsocket. One box C.	
----- "Greylock,"	50 00
----- "A Friend,"	10 00
----- "A Friend,"	9 29
----- Unknown sources, 6 bbls. and one box C.	

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia. Coll. Cong. Ch. \$43.58, Ladies, two bbls. C. by Mrs. E. B.	43 58
Avon. Mrs. C. T. Bissell,	5 50
Bethlehem. Cong. Ch.	25 00
Birmingham. Jos. Tomlinson,	10 00
Black Rock. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. F. N. WILLIAMS, L. M.	30 00
Bolton. Cong. Ch.	10 00
Bristol. Coll. by E. B. \$32.13, H. P. B., 50c.	32 63
Brookfield. Coll. by Rev. F. M.	20 96
Burrville. Ladies, one bbl. C., Cash, 25c. by Mrs. J. C. B.	25
Colchester. Mrs. C. B. McCall,	5 00
Colebrook. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	11 78
Danbury. Coll. by Rev. A. L. F. \$61, G. M. Hoyt, \$13,	74 00
Darien Depot. Cong. Ch.	17 00
East Lyme. Rev. Jos. Ayer, \$33.30, Mrs. E. Henderson, \$1,	34 80
Ellsworth. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	12 00
East Woodstock. H. R. Chatfee,	1 25
Farmington. First Cong. Ch. Thanksgiving Coll.	48 86
Glastenbury. Thanksgiving Coll. First Cong. Ch. \$68.54, Thanksgiving Coll. East Parish, \$11.61, Rev. J. Ordway, \$1.89, Sew. Circle, one bbl. C.	79 24
Griswold. Mrs. A. Weeden,	1 00
Guilford. J. A. Dowd, \$5, "A Friend," \$2.50, F. M. Hadlyme. Ansel Hungerford,	7 50
Hamburg. A Lady of 90 years, one bbl. C.	30 00
Harwinton. Coll. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. Mrs. ORRIN BARBER, ELLIS BURWELL, JAMES BURDEN, HERBERT BARBER, ELMER BEACH, L. Ms.	150 00
Killingworth. Mrs. R. S. Rutty,	10 00
Lyme. Shadrach H. Sill, bal. to const. REV. NATHANIEL MINER, L. M. \$10, Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev. E. F. B. \$7,	17 00
Marlborough. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	15 00
Middletown. Ladies. one bbl. C., Val. \$24, by Mrs. A. H. P.	
Milford. Coll. First Ch. \$71, to const. JOHN BENJAMIN and E. B. PLATT, L. Ms., Plymouth Ch. \$33,	104 00
Montville. Cong. Ch.	20 00
Morris. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	15 58
New Britain. Mrs. L. Nichols and L. A. Nichols, \$10, A. Belden, \$2,	12 00
New Haven. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Service Third Cong. Ch., \$110.84, Individuals by Miss H. M. H., for Industrial Sch. Fort. Monroe, \$60, Coll. by Mrs. H. Johnson, one bbl. C. Val. \$47, Cash, \$2.05, Miss S. Trowbridge, \$5, Mrs. S. A. Thomas, \$3, D. Sanford, \$1,	181 89
Niantic. J. H. Wilcox,	2 00
North Guilford. S. R. Fowler,	5 00
New Hartford. North Cong. Ch. & Soc. bal. to const. Mrs. JOHN RICHARDS, Mrs. LUMAN E. HARRIS and Miss ABBY A. COWLES, L. Ms.	72 50
North Haven. E. Dickerman, \$1, S. A. Orcutt, one bbl. C.	1 00
Norwalk. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. DR. THOMAS S. CHILDS and CHAS. F. RAYMOND, L. Ms.	60 00

Norwich. Ladies of the Second Cong. Ch., three bbls. C.	
Orange. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev. H. T. S.,	27 50
Plainville. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch. to const. WILLIAM ALDERIDGE, L. M.	55 25
Plantsville. Cong. Sab. Sch.	50 00
Plymouth. Cong. Ch. & Sab. Sch. for ed. of an African boy, \$65, Cong. Ch. \$11,	76 00
Pomfret. Thanksgiving Coll. First Cong. Ch. \$15.26, Ladies Sew. Soc. one bbl. C. Val. \$32,	15 26
Putnam. C. A. Spalding, \$10, W. W. White, \$5,	15 00
Rockville. Thanksgiving Coll. by A. S. F.	34 11
Roxbury. W. Camp,	1 00
Sherman. Levi Stuart,	100 00
Stratford. Cong. Ch. to const. REV. WM. K. HALL, L. M.	38 00
Southbury. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	13 38
Terryville. Thanksgiving Coll. by M. B.	21 00
Torrington. H. Watson, \$5, Ladies, one bbl. C.	5 00
Union. Individuals,	3 00
Voluntown and Sterling. Members Cong. Ch.	20 00
Wallingford. Cong. Ch. & Soc. to const. DEA. S. HALL and HENRY MARTIN, L. Ms.	100 00
Washington. Thanksgiving Coll. First Cong. Ch. \$31.50, Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch. \$6.75,	38 25
Wallingford. Mrs. H. C. Bartholomew,	1 00
Watertown. Thanksgiving Coll. by D. W.	35 50
Waterbury. Friends, one package C. Val. \$12	
Warren. Cong. Ch. & Soc. (\$7 of which from H. W. Carter,) to const. Mrs. DIMMES TANKER and Mrs. MARTHA ROUSE, L. Ms.	78 00
West Meriden. E. K. Breckenridge,	6 00
Westminster. Sab. Sch. one box Books, Val. \$20,	
West Winsted. Second Cong. S. S. 1175 S. S. Papers.	
Wilton. Cong. Ch.	14 00
Windham. First Cong. Ch. & Soc.	28 46

RHODE ISLAND.

Central Falls. Robert Cushman, \$100, Jos. Wood, \$20, E. L. Freeman and Mrs. Sarah J. Cushman, \$15 ea., \$ G. E. Allen and J. A. Adams, \$10 ea., N. R. Easton, \$5, Wm. H. Simmons, and A. D. Blanding, \$4 ea. Saml McCarthy, G. A. Paine, D. Blanding and H. A. Stearns, \$3 ea., H. J. Smith, J. C. Thresher, A. Knight, R. E. Gage, Dr. L. S. Mann, Ellen Martin, R. B. Averill, and Geo. Crawford, \$2 ea. J. H. Crawford, \$1.50 7 Individuals, \$1 ea, others, \$3.58, to const. EDWARD L. FREEMAN and J. A. ADAMS, L. Ms.	223 08
Little Compton. United Cong. Ch. & Soc.	10 25
Newport. Freedmen's Aid Soc.	2 00
Providence. Richmond St. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$100 23, High St. Cong. Ch. \$86.36,	186 59
Slatersville. Cong. Ch. & Soc.	100 00
Woonsocket. Two bbls. C.	

NEW-YORK.

Albion. F. M. Coan, \$1, W. L. 50c.	1 50
Angola. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	3 00
Ashville. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Serv.	13 00
Augusta. Presb. Ch.	22 40
Auburn. First Presb. Ch.	9 00
Arkport. C. Hurlburt,	2 25
Avon. Miss M. E. L. Henry, \$10, Rev. E. R. Davis, \$3, Mrs. A. M. Davis, \$3,	15 00
Barre Centre. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev. L. W. B.	1 65
Bainbridge. Amanda Benton, \$5, J. Benton, \$1,	6 00
Beekmantown. A. Pierce,	1 00
Binghamton. Miss I. B. McKechnie, \$2,	
Dr. E. J. F. 50c.	2 50
Blossville. Edward Doty,	3 00
Brasher Falls. One box C. Val. \$17, by Mrs. O. B.	
Brooklyn. "A Friend," \$20, Mrs. Eanfield, \$15, W. H. Newcombe, \$1,	36 00

Brockport. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Meeting Presb. Ch. \$24, J. E. 50c.	24 50	Schoharie. W. S. Gates,	6 00
Burdett. Thanksgiving Coll. Presb. Ch.	12 00	Seneca Castle. Mrs. C. Sears, \$5, others,	6 50
Camden. Mrs. L. Tuttle,	5 00	50c. H. H. Peck, \$1,	
Carthage. Cong. Ch.	3 00	Shelter Island. "Friends," C. Val. \$8, by	
Cayuga. Presb. Ch.	10 00	Rev. A. D.	
Collins. H. B.	25	Sherwood. P. F. Tallcott,	1 00
Colosse. Gates Miller,	10 00	Southampton. Coll. Presb. Ch. \$75.96, for	
Cincinnati. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev.		support of a Teacher, "A Friend," \$54.06,	
E. R.	10 00	Albert Foster, \$6.25,	136 27
Cornwall. Thanksgiving Coll. First Presb. Ch.	7 36	Spencerport. L. Danforth,	5 00
Deansville. Warren Gates, \$5.50, Individuals, by L. M. P. 50c.	6 00	Springville. Mrs. Wm. Nash,	5 00
Deposit. Henry Evans,	5 00	Stafford. M. S. Hammond,	10 00
Deer River. Cong. Ch.	4 05	Starkey Sem. Miss M. H. Ayres,	7 00
Ellington. Ladies of the Cong. Ch. one bbl.		Strykersville. Elijah Smith, \$25, Cyrus	
C. Val. \$95.50, Cash, \$5,	5 00	Paul, \$10,	35 00
Franklin. Bryant Taylor,	10 00	Stockbridge. A. Strong, J. Cleveland, \$10	
Friendship. Friends, one bbl. C.		ea., T. Rockwell, \$5, H. Guthry, \$3, J.	
Greigsville. Thos. F. Boyd,	6 00	Foster, \$2, T. Rockwell and Wife, \$1,	
Hamilton. Sab. Sch. Second C. C.	20 00	S. A. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, \$1 ea.,	34 00
Harpersfield. Cong. Ch. \$22.90, H. M. Day-		others, \$1,	
ton, one bbl. C. Cash, \$1,	23 90	Summer Hill. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev.	
Hartwick Seminary. Rev. G. B. Miller, D.D.	16 00	I. F. A.	5 70
Robert. Estate of Miss C. D. Merriam, by		Tarrytown. "M. B. N."	10 00
R. S. Rich, Exec.	600 00	Thompson Station. Cong. Sab. Sch. Miss.	
Holland Patent. Thanksgiving Coll. by D. N.	15 14	Assn. \$10, E. F. Richardson, \$5,	15 00
Homer. Cong. Ch. & Soc. \$306, Thanksgiv-		Turin. Orrin Woolworth,	5 00
ing Coll. Union Meeting, \$46.60, one bbl.		Union. Presb. & Meth. Chs. \$15, Presb. Ch.	
C. by S. B.	352 60	\$8.14,	23 14
Irrington. R. W. Lambdin,	5 00	Union Valley. Proceeds of entrance to an	
Ithaca. Thanksgiving Coll. First Presb. Ch.		Exhibition, \$12.80, Individuals, \$12.20, by	
(\$30 of which from Samuel Love, to const.		Rev. S. C.	25 00
Miss MALVINA HIGGINS, L. M.)	91 82	Vernon Centre. Thanksgiving Coll. by Rev.	
Jamestown. H. B.	50	E. H. B.	1 50
Laona. Mrs. L. E. Hempstead,	5 00	Wading River. Cong. Ch.	8 00
Lima. Chas. Miner, \$10, Miss D. A. Phil-		Walton. Chas. S. Fitch, (\$3 of which for	
lips, Geo. Thayer, Alex. McCune, G.		Mendi M.) \$5, Additional, by Rev. J. S. P.	
Sprague and A. D. Miner, \$5 ea. John		\$4,	9 00
Mosher, \$3,	38 00	Westbrook. Dr. T. Fitch,	3 00
Long Island. "Faith,"	5 00	Wilson. First Presb. Ch. to const. DEA.	
Madison. First Cong. Ch.	52 00	LUMAN CASE, L. M., \$36, Individuals, 50c.	36 50
Mecklenburgh. Coll. by Rev. A. D. P.	21 00		
Mereditth. Rev. W. Macnab,	1 50	NEW JERSEY.	
Middlesex. Mrs. E. J. Adams,	5 00	Boonton. Presb. Ch. Thanksgiving Coll.	
Middletown. S. Ayres,	1 00	\$40, Ladies Sew. Soc. one box C. Cash,	
Munnsville. Miss Mandana Barber,	20 00	\$10,	50 00
Niagara Falls. Presb. Ch.	10 00	Bricksburgh. Mrs. H. B. Skinner,	5 00
New Lebanon Centre. C. W. Bacon,	10 00	Dennisville. F. B. B.,	50
New York. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$108.33, "V.		Dover. Ladies, one bbl. C. Val. \$32,	
S." \$100, Ch. of the Puritans, Thanksgiv-		Morristown. W. S. Babbitt & Co., one box	
ing Coll. \$39, Mon. Con. Coll. \$3, Ladies of		books,	
the Church of the Holy Trinity, \$10.50, J.		Newark. Dr. J. M. Ward,	10 00
Sniffin, Jr., \$5, 13th St. Presb. Ch. \$3, P.		New Brunswick. Thanksgiving Coll. First	
S. P. and Mrs. R. A. P., 50c. ea. S. L. P.		Presb. Ch.	22 75
50c., Wm. E. Doubleday & Co. 14 cases		Railian. Mrs. M. T. Veghte,	10 00
Hats, Val. \$200.	270 33	Scotch Plains. M. S.	26
New Road. H. W.	25	Vineland. Thanksgiving Coll. First Presb.	
North Pitcher. Ladies Sew. Soc. of Cong.		Ch.	13 59
Ch. one bbl. C. Val. \$83.88, Cash, \$2.75,		Wayne. Sab. Sch. Coll.	4 00
Thanksgiving Coll. \$3.58, Dr. Jameson, \$1,			
J. B. 10c.	7 43	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Nunda. Mrs. H. Ashley and others, one		Athens. H. Robb, Mrs. C. F. Wells, C. J.	
box C. Val. \$30, Cash, \$3,	3 00	Walker and Mrs. N. Griffin, \$2 ea., 17 In-	
Oramel. W. H. C.	25	dividuals, \$1 ea.,	25 00
Otisco. Mrs. Olive S. Frisbie, \$40, others,		Auburn. 24 Individuals, \$1 ea., others,	
\$7.50,	47 50	\$3.50,	27 50
Ovid. David W. Kinne,	15 00	Burlington. F. S. Ayer, \$5, J. Campbell,	
Palmyra. Mrs. Mary A. Woodward, to const		\$3, J. M. \$2, 8 Individuals, \$1 ea. others,	
Mrs. HANNAH A. LILLIE, L. M.	30 00	\$3.84,	21 84
Panama. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Serv.	16 65	Centre Road Station. J. A. Scovel,	5 00
Perry Centre. Ladies' B. Soc. \$13.02, Mrs.		Cooperstown. Mrs. P. W. P. Williamson,	2 00
G. K. Sheldon, \$1,	14 02	Corry. Thanksgiving Coll. Presb. Ch.	3 31
Peterborough. Hon. J. Barnett,	10 00	Clark. L. B. Woods,	5 00
Philadelphia. A. Murdock,	2 25	Delaware Grove. W. P.	25
Piermont. Mrs. J. W. Perdon, one box C.		Erie. E. H. Stearna, one box C. Val \$50,	
Pierpont. Mrs. J. Gleason, \$1.20, Mrs. C.		Frankfort Springs. Mrs. Margaret Torrence,	10 00
Pangborn, \$1, others, 80c.	3 00	Forksville. Individuals,	1 00
Poughkeepsie. Miss'y Soc. of Cong. S. S.	40 00	Gibson. Ladies, one box C. by Mrs. E. S. I.	
Port Byron. Thanksgiving Coll. Meth. and		Gay's Mills. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	10 85
Cong. Chs. \$7, coll. Cong. Ch. \$6,	13 00	Herrickville. Coll.	6 50
Redfield. Thanksgiving Coll. Presb. and		Lilray. "Peter Boyer of L."	15 00
Meth. Chs.	2 00	Meadville. W. F. Clark,	5 00
Rosendale. Rev. J. H. Bevier,	5 00	Montrose. Thanksgiving Coll. Presb. Ch.	
Ripley. Dr. S. S.	50	for support of a Teacher,	16 00
Sag Harbor. Thanksgiving Coll. Presb. Ch.		New Castle. M. J. Johnson & E. M. John-	
(\$30 of which from C. N. Brown, to const.		son, \$2 ea.	4 00
Mrs. SOPHRONIA B. JONES, L.M.)	45 14	Pleasantville. Coll. Bapt. Ch.	11 00
		Pittsburgh. John Lindsay, \$20, Miss Marion	
		Young and Miss Fannie Young, \$5 ea.	30 00 *

Pottersville. E. Werkizer, \$3, others, \$8.60,	11 60
Rimersburg. Ladies S. A. Soc. C. Val. \$43,	
Rome. Thanksgiving Coll. Union Meeting	17 60
Springfield. D. Fanning, \$5, I. G. Blakeslee,	
\$3, others, \$8.50,	16 50
Springhill. A. Lewis, S. Lyon, \$5 ea., H. B.	
Ackley and N. J. Cogswell, \$2 ea., 16 Indi-	
viduals, \$1 ea. others, \$2.25,	32 25
Sugar Grove. Miss C. Miller,	1 00
Warren. 15 Individuals, \$1 ea. others, \$9.50,	24 50
Wattsburgh. First Presb. Ch.	9 60
Waterson's Ferry. Friends, C. Val. \$30.25,	
Mrs. R. McCain, \$1.	1 00
West Alexander. Dr. R. Davidson and A.	
McCleery, \$10 ea. J. R. Patterson, Miss L.	
Fisher, Thomas McCleery, Jos. McCleery,	
Wm. Craig and Mrs. R. Craig, \$5 ea. D.	
Atkinson and I. Sutherland, \$2 ea. Wm.	
Bushfield, S. Emery and H. Giles, \$1 ea.	
Lizzie Fisher, \$3.	60 00
West Auburn. Coll. M. E. Ch. \$14.50, Free	
Will Bapt. Ch. \$5.35,	19 85
Worthington. Individuals,	75
Wysox. Amos York, \$5, J. F. Madill, \$2,	
others, \$3.50,	10 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington. First Cong. Ch.	52 60
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WEST VIRGINIA.

Bethany. J. Atkinson,	5 00
Valley Grove. P. Whitham,	5 00

KENTUCKY.

Germantown. John D. Gregg, \$7, R. W.	
Logan, G. G. Hanson, \$5 ea., S. C. and M. H.	
Gregg, \$5, W. P. Taylor and E. Hamilton,	
\$2 ea. 4 Individuals, \$1 ea. others, \$1.50.	31 50

MARYLAND.

Baltimore. "First Cong. Ch. M. H."	250 00
Emmettsburgh. David Gamble, to const.	
REV. I. M. PATTERSON, L. M.	50 00

GEORGIA.

Atlanta. James Dunning,	100 00
Savannah. Rev. I. Pettibone, to const. M.	
LOUISE PETTIBONE, L.M.	30 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis. Rev. J. McC.	50
Laclede. Rev. E. D. Seward,	1 00

OHIO.

Albany. Baptist Ch. (colored,)	4 31
Andover. O. B. Case, \$30, to const. MORRIS	
CASE, L. M. Coll. Cong. Ch. \$11.53,	41 53
Ashtabula. E. Goodwin,	2 00
Austinburg. By A. Bartlett,	7 09
Batavia. B. P. Aydelot, to const. Rev. J. L.	
FRENCH, L. M.	30 00
Bazetta. I. H. Ingraham,	6 00
Bedford. Mrs. E. G. Conant,	1 00
Bellevue. Thanksgiving Coll.	22 00
Blue Ball. Thanksgiving Coll.	8 40
Bridge Creek. "A Friend."	3 00
Brighton. L. A. Strong,	5 50
Brimfield. Mrs. Eliza Hastings,	2 00
Brooklyn. G. W. TYLER, bal. to const. him-	
self L. M.	10 00
Cincinnati. Thanksgiving Coll. First Cong.	
Ch.	82 65
Cleveland. J. H. Clark, to const. Miss ANNA	
M. CLARK, L. M. \$30, Mrs. S. W. Barnum,	
\$5.	35 00
College Hill. Thanksgiving Coll. First Presb.	
Ch.	17 50
Coitsville. ———	5 00
Dayton. Thanksgiving Coll. Third Presb.	
Ch.	48 50
Deerfield. Caleb Steel, \$50, Mrs. M. A. M.	
Parham, \$6, Benj. Excell, \$1.	57 00
Deersville. Friends, by Rev. E. T.	7 00
Dover. Cong. Ch. \$37, David Ingersoll, \$25,	52 00
Fitchville. Sab. Sch. \$12.65, Thanksgiving	
Coll. Cong. Ch. \$6.85,	19 50

Freedom. Mrs. L. Burrows,	1 50
Freeport. Mrs. R. N.	75
Geneva. W. C. Pancost,	2 00
Hanoverton. Geo. Sloan, to const. MARGA-	
RETTA M. SLOAN, L. M.	30 00
Hudson. Miss S. Rogers,	1 00
Huntsburgh. Smith Wright,	23 32
Ironton. Contributions, \$75, M. E. Ch. (col-	
ored,) \$14.	89 00
Johnston. Thanksgiving Coll.	10 00
Kellogsville. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	10 20
Lagrange. Cong. Ch.	8 04
Lock. LUMAN P. STOUGHTON, to const. him-	
self and MRS. ELIZABETH A. STOUGHTON,	
L. Ms.	60 00
Logan. Presb. Ch.	11 00
Madison. N. Blakely, \$5, L. B. Woolever,	
\$2,	7 00
Maumee City. Thank offering, First Presb.	
Ch.	15 50
Medina. M. E. Clarke,	1 00
Mesopotamia. Wm. Bates,	3 00
Monroe Centre. L. M. Kellogg,	1 00
Newark. Mrs. J. C. Wheaton,	3 25
Newport. By Rev. S. Maxwell,	23 00
Oberlin. Cong. Ch.	82 70
Oxford. Dr. G. W. Goble and E. Haskell,	
\$1 ea.	2 00
Painsville. Thanksgiving Coll. First Ch.	299 50
Paris. Thanksgiving Coll. Welsh Cong. Ch.	13 15
Penfield. Cong. Ch.	5 00
Pittsfield. Cong. Ch. \$6.30, S. S. Coll. \$3.36,	9 66
Porter. Presb. Ch. and Citizens,	10 00
Portsmouth. Thanksgiving Coll. First	
Presb. Ch. \$79.15, Contributions by J. M.	
Rumsey, \$10, Geo. Hastie, \$30, A Friend,	
\$5,	124 15
Powhattan. S. S. Coll.	4 10
Ruggles. Cong. Ch. \$26, Juv. Miss'y Soc.	
\$10,	36 00
Salineville. Jane Burson, \$2, I. Burson, H.	
Burson and J. Burson, \$1 ea.	5 00
Senecaville. Friends, by Rev. E. T.	4 75
Sheffield. By N. Day,	54 00
South Ridge. Mrs. U. H.	25
Storrs Chapel S. S. to const. GEO. H. TER-	
RY, L. M.	30 00
Springfield. J. Stundler,	10 00
Strongsville. Elijah Lyman,	20 00
Tallmadge. Ben. Assn. bal. to const. MRS.	
DELIA UPSON, G. D. BATES and SIDNEY C.	
BARNES, L.M.'s,	50 00
Unionville. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	7 00
Winameg. A. R. Shute,	5 00
Wilseyville. E. M. Ensign,	10 00
Wilkesville. Thanksgiving Coll. M. E. and	
Presb. Ch.	6 60
Walnut Hills. S. A. B.	50
Warrensville. Mrs. M. Walkden,	1 35
——— Rent per Bureau,	50 00
——— A. S. U. C. by J. M. McKim,	30 50
——— J. N. Plummer, John Brown, \$5	
ea. F. Norman \$1.	11 00
——— Rev. A. D. Olds,	10 00

INDIANA.

Aurora. Union Meeting, \$31, Mrs. M. Meeks,	
\$5,	26 00
Bethany. Presb. Ch.	7 00
Crawfordsville. Prof. Caleb Mills,	10 00
Evansville. Presb. Ch.	41 20
Liberty. J. B. Atkins,	5 00
Ligonier. J. S. S.	50
Mishawaka. Presb. Ch.	5 00
Plymouth. Presb. Ch.	25 00
South Bend. R. Burrough,	5 00
Vevy. United Cong. Ch.	4 00

ILLINOIS.

Amboy. Cong. Ch., C. Val. \$25,	
Aurora. First Cong. Ch.	2 00
Beardstown. Mrs. H. W. Hitchcock, de-	
ceased, \$100, Cong. Ch., \$77.65,	177 65
Black Earth. Cong. Ch.	33 75
Bloomington. "M. E."	2 00
Brushpoint. West. Meth. S. S.	4 14
Bunker Hill. Cong. Ch.	94 20

Chesterfield. Cong. Ch.	35 05	Otho. Cong. Ch.	76 00
Chicago. Union Park Cong. Ch. \$253.17.		Ottumwa. Cong. Ch.	14 10
New England Cong. Ch. \$223, Plymouth C.		Webster City. Cong. Ch.	6 85
C. \$30, First C. C. (add'l.) \$25.	531 17	WISCONSIN.	
Clifton. L. Mitchell,	1 00	Beloit. First Cong. Ch. \$71.50, Secd. Cong.	
Crete. Cong. Ch.	7 90	Ch. \$20, "Santa Claus," 50c. "B. B." \$2,	94 00
Deer Park. J. Wiswall,	1 00	Columbus. Thanksgiving offering, by Rev.	
Eden. Bethel Cong. R. P. C., Thanksgiving		E. P. S.	19 17
Coll. \$30, Others, \$20, bal. to const. Wm.		Fort Howard. F. A. Soc. of Cong. Ch., C.	
I. CRAWFORD, L. M.	50 00	Val. \$25.	
Galena. First Cong. Ch.	5 00	Genoa. Cong. S. S.	8 31
Galesburgh. First Ch. of Christ, (\$50 of		Hartford. "Sarah,"	5 00
which from Sab. Sch.)	174 28	Janesville. Cong. Ch.	92 98
Huntley. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	5 00	Kenosha. A. M. Lamb,	1 00
Irrington. Mrs. U. B.	25	Kinnickinnic. A. Moffat,	2 00
Jacksonville. S. L. Whipple, M.D.	50 00	Lowell. Jas. Clifford,	5 00
Jefferson. Cong. Ch.	25 00	Menasha. Cong. Ch.	101 50
Lee Centre. Cong. Ch.	50 00	Mazomanie. Cong. Ch.	38 00
La Harpe. Citizens by S. S. T.	32 75	Pecatonica. Rock School House, R. Harris,	
La Salle. Cong. Ch. C. Val. \$35.		\$5.25, John J. Davis and D. Evans, \$5 ea.,	
Lewistown. "An Old Friend,"	100 00	J. E. Jones, \$1.50, T. P. Powell, G. Roberts	
Lisle. Cong. Ch.	37 20	and J. Powell, \$1 ea., Others, \$7.75,	27 50
Lyndon. Dea. A. R. Hamilton, deceased,	25 00	Platteville. Rev. H. M. Parmelee,	1 00
Malden. Mrs. B. Porter,	15 00	Plymouth. Cong. Ch.	10 00
McLean. Cong. Ch., C. Val. \$50		Sparta. Jos. Avery,	5 00
Moline. Friends,	103 00	MINNESOTA.	
Monroe. Cong. Ch.	12 50	Austin. L. Hunt,	5 00
Mount Sterling. Coll. N. S. Presb. Ch.	8 75	KANSAS.	
Neponset. Cong. Ch. C., Val. \$64.25.		Burlingame. "A Friend,"	20 50
Ontario. Cong. Ch.	123 00	Lawrence. Second Cong. Ch. (colored,)	55 50
Payson. Sab. Sch., by G. H. Supt.	7 50	Manhattan. First Cong. Ch. to const. Asaph	
Peoria. Juv. Sch. by M. J. E.	1 00	Browning, L. M., \$30.50, First Cong. Ch.	
Plainfield. Cong. Ch.	64 75	\$10, W. H. Bower, \$2,	42 50
Plymouth. J. A. Hall, \$10, Mrs. A. Hall, \$1,	11 00	NEBRASKA TERRITORY.	
Pittsfield. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	13 65	Elk Horn. Rev. E. B. Hurlbut,	6 00
Polo. Thanksgiving Coll.	25 50	CALIFORNIA.	
Princeton. Rev. H. I. Bessie and Wife,	10 00	Sacramento. Thanksgiving Coll. Union	
Roseville. Cong. Ch.	11 60	Meeting, by Rev. I. E. D.	46 32
Sheffield. Cong. Ch.	5 00	San Francisco. Mrs. Lucy D. Bancroft, to	
Shirland. "Sociable,"	14 50	const. Rev. Henry M. Scudder, M. D.,	
Sparta. W. D. Ross and family,	1 00	D. D., L. M.	30 00
Tamara. Rev. H. P.	50	OREGON.	
Tonica. J. C. Heywood,	10 00	Portland. Mrs. H. W. Williams, \$28, to	
Toulon. Geo. W. Dewey,	10 00	const. Douglas W. Williams, L. M., L. M.	
Utica. Eph. Dimmick,	5 00	Parish and others, \$1,	29 00
Wataga. Cong. Ch.	25 00	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	
Waverly. Cong. Ch.	68 00	Fort Sincoe. Mrs. Lucretia A. Wilbur, to	
Wheaton. H. B.	25	const. Mrs. Matilda Doane, L. M.	30 00
Woodburn. Cong. Ch.	36 25	— H. K. Starkweather, to const. Mrs.	
Wyandot. Wm. Mason, Wife and Sister,	16 00	MARtha P. Starkweather, L. M.	30 00
Cong. Ch.	6 00	— Miss Van S.	50
MICHIGAN.		— Union Coll.	28 15
Coldwater. Mrs. Ira Lee,	3 00	— "A Friend,"	5 00
Detroit. Mrs. Betsey Armstrong, \$30, Mrs.		— A. Haswell,	5 00
Geo. W. Lee, \$10, Second Cong. Ch., \$16,	56 00	CANADA EAST.	
Dorr. Cong. Ch.	59 00	Eaton. Thomas S. Morey, to const. himself	
Hillsdale. Union Dime Soc. \$25, M. Joslyn,		L. M.	30 00
\$2,	27 00	GREAT BRITAIN.	
Houghton. Mr. and Mrs. John Mabbs, \$24,		National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great	
Austin Mabbs, \$10, Miss S. Mabbs, \$5,	40 00	Britain and Ireland, £300,	1975 00
Miss K. Stiles, \$1,	40 00	(lifton. One box C. Val. £15, by Rev. R. B.	
Hudson. P. Beasom, \$4.50, others, 50c.	5 00	Newcastle. Two boxes C. Val. £15, 15s. by	
Medina. L. Spaulding,	2 00	A. R.	
Mitchell. Thanksgiving Coll. Cong. Ch.	15 50	Reigate. One box C. Val. £22, 9s. by M. A.	
New Casco. Miss Mary Evarts,	1 00	Ross. One box C. Val. £23, 10s. by L. S.	
Romeo. Cong. Ch., C. Val. \$50,	16 50	Edinburgh, Scot. Adam Pierson, to const.	
St. Clair. Coll., by Rev. L. P. S.	9 50	Mrs. Susan Pearson, L. M.	30 00
South Boston. Cong. Ch. and Soc.		The £147. 3s. act. in Dec. by Rev. David	
South Haven. "A Friend," 50c., Children's	1 10	Crawford should have been "from the U.	
offering, 60c.		P. Ch."	
Tabor. Cong. Ch. Thanksgiving Coll. \$52,		SWITZERLAND.	
Mon. Con. Coll. \$7.50,	59 50	Neuchate'. Committee for the Freedmen,	
Three Oaks. Rev. P. B. Parry,	2 00	by Rev. Edward Petitpiere, V. P., 9500	
Vernon. D. Clark,	6 00	francs,	2530 26
IOWA.		Total,	\$23,576.22
Brookfield. REBECCA T. CADY, to const.		W. E. WHITING,	
herself L. M.	30 00	Asst. Treas.	
Byron. Cong. Ch.	8 00		
Burlington. Cong. Ch. and Soc. \$179, and C.			
Val. \$57.70, Southern Iowa Soldiers Fair,			
\$75,	254 00		
Civil Bend. Cong. Ch.	16 75		
Decorah. S. H. Salls,	25 00		
Denmark. Cong. Ch.	77 00		
Dubuque. Cong. Ch.	7 00		
Fontanelle. E. D.	75		
Grinnell. Rev. H. Hamlin, \$13, Mrs. H. S.			
Jewett, \$2,	15 00		